[illegible] themselves, Provisions & Ammunition, &c [illegible]
rain [illegible] have reduc'd them to great distress, these
& the Circumstance of the Letter, taking from the
d all hopes of Succour, reduc'd them to the
[illegible]ing to Capitulate on Honourable Terms
Troops not to Serve for 18 Months
out of the Breast Work
Practice of keep
by

between New York & Philadel[illegible]
College for the Education of [illegible]
is almost finish'd, is a large well built edifice.

38
March 22. about 10 o'Clock this Night, a small Shock of an Earth-quake was felt at Philadelphia, it did no Damage —

April The beginning of this Month we receiv'd Orders to be ready to Embark, & transports were taken up —

18th The 35th Regim.t Embark'd, with the 2d Battalion of the Royal American Regim.t, which had March'd to Philadelphia for that Purpose —

Philadelphia is a large, thriving, Populous City, the Streets broad & well laid out, running parall[illegible] [illegible]ach other, by which means the Whole Town is

th of Oct.

cation March'd to Albany
with the French
ekind, Joyn'd us here, & in
order'd
were to Philadelphia. Just
we left Albany, Col. Monro was seized
an Apoplectick Fit, going down Stairs from
Lord Loudoun's Levee, & died in a few days. We went
down Hudson's River in Sloops, got as far as Ne

the [illegible]

hence we [illegible]

this Country [illegible]

Fertile, well Peop[illegible]

convenient Dist[illegible]

between New York & Philadel[illegible]

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1757

Oct.r — York in one day. The Town of Albany is Pleasantly situated on Hudsons river, about 170 Miles above New York, 'tis inhabited mostly by Dutch, not very hospitable, nor Extreamly Civil. from New York we cross'd the river to Elizabeth Town Point in the Jerseys; from hence we had a Pleasant March by Land, quite through this Country to Philadelphia, about 100 Miles. 'tis Extreamly Fertile, well Peopled, & has Several very good Towns at convenient Distances. at Prince town, about Mid-way between New York & Philadelphia, they are Erecting a College for the Education of Young Gentlemen, 'tis almost finish'd, is a large well built Edifice.

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Philadelphia is a large, thriving, Populous City the Streets broad & well laid out, running parallel with each other, by which means the Whole town is

ed into Squares, the Houses are good, mostly
of brick, & Make an Handsome appearance, here are
some Publick buildings, the Stadt-house, Colledge,
Market house, & a Very fine Hospital, all Executed in
a very good taste, Particularly the Latter; the Markets
are Extreamly well Provided & Cheap; in Short 'tis
a most Flourishing Place, Superior to New York
in Every respect, it lies on a Point of Land made
by the Rivers Delaware & Schoolkil, which joyn
here & run to the Sea; the Inhabitants are a mixture
of all Countrys & all Religions, but the Prevailing
Party are Quakers, tho' of late they have [redacted]
lost much of their Influence. This City carrys on
a very Extensive Trade. In the Country round about
are numbers of Germans, who are Exceedingly
industrious, & Supply the Markets most abundantly
with Vegetables of all kinds, Poultry, Eggs, butter
Cheese, &c. of these things they bring a great Many Waggon
Loads Constantly to Market. at a Place call'd
German Town, about 7 Miles from Philadelphia,
they carry on a remarkable manufactory for
thread Stockings. Whilst we lay here some of our
Soldiers, who had been taken by the Savages from

The Scotch Presbyterians are undermining them very fast.

1757
April — Fort Will^m Henry Joyn'd us, they were purchas'd from them by the Governour of Canada & Sent to us —

22^d. Sail'd from Philadelphia down the River Delaware.

26^th. Pass'd the Capes Henlopen & May, and Steer'd for Halifax in Nova Scotia, under convoy of the Scarborough Frigate & Beaver Sloop.

May 8^th. Made the Land of Nova Scotia, we had a Very hard Gale the whole Voyage, but always fair. This day we fell in with Admiral Boscawen in the Namure, & ten Sail of Men of War, with y^e Transports & Troops from England, design'd for the Siege of Louisbourg.

9^th. came to an anchor in Halifax Harbour. The Town is Pleasantly Situated on the Side of a Steep Hill, the Streets are Irregular, the houses mostly built of Wood. here is a large Handsome Church all of Wood, where Service is perform'd after the Manner of the Church of England tho' all Sects are Tolerated. On the Top of the Hill, above the Town, is a Signal house, to give Notice on the approach of Shipping, by hoisting Flags; from hence they can see a great way to Sea. To the Harbour are Some batterys, but ill Executed & of but little Consequence The Chief Defence is George's Island, it lies in the Middle of the Harbour & Entirely Commands the entr

May — this might be made extreamly Strong. The Soil is good but not yet clear'd from the Stumps of the Trees, & immediately about the Town, particularly to the Water Side 'tis Rocky; the Inhabitants as yet raise nothing for themselves, all their Provision, grain, flour &c. are brought from other Parts of America. The Harbour is unexceptionably fine, & never freezes, it produces the greatest Plenty of excellent Fish of many different kinds; the tide in this harbour does not rise high. The Town & Country are capable of great improvements. The Officers of the 35th Regim.t soon after their Arrival, gave in a Memorial to the Commander in Chief (Gen.l Lawrence) sign'd by all *those who had been at Fort Wm. Henry & Suppos'd to be under that Capitulation, requesting to be Employ'd on the first service, as the French had most notoriously broke the Capitulation, by Plundering & Murdering our People, & making Prisoners contrary to the Articles, they thought themselves released from their Parole, & beg'd his Excellency would allow them to act with the Forces going against Louisbourg. Brigadier Wolf stood their Friend, their request was granted & they were accordingly order'd to sail

* Capt.n Collins (Collins) & Lieut.t [illegible] (Shirley) excepted the Lieutenants of Shirley's & Pepperell's Regim.ts

commenced at the Capt.n Collins & Lieut.t [illegible] excepted

1758
May — with the rest of the Troops. A small Detachment only was left behind.

28th. The Whole Fleet being ready, the Signal was made, & we sail'd out of the Harbour of Halifax, in all about 170 Sail; Commanded by Admiral Boscawen, General Lawrence commanded the Land forces, General Amherst, who was to command, not being Arrived; We were Joyn'd at the Mouth of the Harbour by the 28th Regiment, who had winter'd at Fort Cumberland, in the Bay of Fundy, & had come in Small Sloops & Schooners.

Call'd by the French Beau sejour.

29th. Met Admiral Rodney in the Dublin Man of War, from England. in her Genl. Amherst came —

June 1st. Made the Island of Breton. Saw fires on the Shore

2d. Came to an Anchor in Gabarus Bay, about 5 Miles S:W. of the Harbour of Louisbourg.

3d. Some of Our Frigates were towed as Close to the Shore, as they could lye with Safety, to fire upon the Enemy who were very hard at Work, & we could plainly observe that they had very Strong Entrenchments all along the Shore, with Several Batteries of Cannon, & Encampments at small Distances; they seem'd well prepared to receive us. more of the Transports Arriv'd.

All the Fleet did not get in the 2d, they were comeing in for 3 or 4 Days after

4th. A Very high Wind with thick Fog; the Wind blew directly on shore, & this being a very wild open Bay

June with bad Anchorage, many of the Ships were in extream danger of driving on Shore, some parted their Cables & Work'd out to Sea; the Brent Frigate had her Rudder beat off by the Rocks, minute Guns were fired for several hours, & Most of the Fleet were in great Distress. † the Enemy Cannonaded & Bombarded us the Whole time.

† 29 Throwing Shot, Number not known, without effect

6th The Troops Got into the Boats, early this morning, in Order to Land, but by a report from some Officers of the Men of War, who had gone to reconnoitre the Shore, that the Surf ran too high that the boats could not live near the Shore, the Troops were Order'd back to their Ships.

7th The following Disposition for Landing, with the Generals instructions to the Army was read on board each transport: Brig.r Whitmore in a Boat with a White Flag, to rendevouz with his Division to the right. Brig.r Lawrence in a Boat with a blue Flag, with his Division, in the Center, & Brig.r Wolf with a Red Flag, with the 4 Best comp.s of Grenadiers, supported by the Light Infantry, Highland Battalion, & remaining Company of Grenadiers, to row towards the Fresh Water Cove on the Left, and Endeavour to Land.

1758
June 8th The Surf being something Abated, the Troops for the first landing were in their boats before day, & having all got to their Proper Stations, about 5 oClock, the Whole moved towards the Shore, under the fire of the Sutherland, Kent, Gramont & Kennington &c. These Ships had kept up an Heavy Cannonade all the Morning. The 28th Regim.t were sent in their Small Craft towards the Light House, to draw the Enemys Attention that way. The French were most Advantageously Posted, the Bank was very high & almost perpendicular, the Beach large broken Rocks, over which the Sea drove with great fury; wherever there was the least probability of landing, it was well secur'd with Cannon & entrenchments, large trees were fell'd & laid on the Shore, with their Tops to the Water Edge, that you were both Opposd & Entangled by the Branches; their Works were defended by 1500 Men from the Garrison of Louisbourg.

[redacted] Brigadier Wolf with the Grenadiers, rowed towards fresh Water Cove, (afterwards call'd Kennington Cove from the Frigate which lay before it to Cover the Landing.) the Enemy reserv'd their fire till our Boats got pretty near, & then pour'd in a general discharge from their trenches & Batterys, it was impossible to advance against so heavy a fire, most of the Boats

1758

June ... were Oblig'd to draw back, & some of them got into a smaller Cove a little to the right, where the Men Jump'd into the Sea above their Waists; the Enemy being Engag'd in the Defence of the Large Cove, did not perceive our Men climbing the Rocks, till a few had got to the Top, who bravely Maintain'd their Ground, tho' oppos'd by Numbers, & being timely Supported from the Boats, gain'd the Enemy's Flank, who fearfull of having their retreat cut off from the Garrison, abandon'd their Works, & fled with the greatest precipitation towards the Town, Our Men pursuing them to the Suburbs, with Brig.r Wolfe at their Head. in Landing, many of the Boats were dash'd to Peices, some overset & the Men Drowned, the Surf ran so heigh; every one was oblig'd to Jump into the Water, almost Middle deep to get on Shore. we took 20 peices of Cannon from 24 to 6 Pounders, 14 Large Swivels & 2 Mortars, all the Ammunition that was in their trenches, & a large Magazine of Fresh bread, Wine, & Brandy; a reasonable supply. we had about 60 & Officers Men, kill'd wounded & drowned. the Enemy lost about 80 kill'd & as many taken Prisoners. after we had gain'd the Shore every body was surpriz'd to see such strong Works, so readily given up, for Where Nature had

Lt. Brown of the 35th Reg.t with 21 Men as light Infantry was the first who got on Shore.

The L.t Infantry of the 40th Reg.t was the 2d Boat that Landed

Col.o St Julien Commanded in Chief

† one Boat with 18 Grenadiers of Amherst's Reg.t was overset & the Men lost

1758
June — not made the Shore totally inaccessible, Art has nearly compleated it. Our Army March'd to the Hills near the Town, from Whence they Cannonaded us. this Night we lay on our Arms. The Enemy burn'd their Suburbs, & some Small Vessells they had on the Stocks

9th Marking out the several Encampments & securing the Passes leading to the Town

12th Brigadier Wolfe with four Companys of Grenadiers, & Detachments from the Battalions in all 1200 Men March'd round the Harbour & took Post at the Light house, where he began to Erect Batteries. The French had dismantled & abandon'd both the Light house & Grand Battery. Genl. Wolfe had also 3 Compys of Rangers, & some Light Infantry.

13th Began to throw up three Redoubts on the Hills to the Westward of the Town, the Enemy threw some Shot at us, but without doing any mischief.

14th A large Party from the Garrison, attack'd our advanc'd Picket, they lost a few men & were beat back. Lt. Allen of the 35th Regt was Wounded in the Wrist, & one man kill'd. The Surf ran so high that it was with the utmost difficulty, we could get any thing on Shore,

†15th even Provisions. — †We got 2 brass 6 Pounders landed; they

1758

June 15th were Plac'd near the left of the Encampments.

19th This Night Brigr Wolfe Open'd a Mortar Battery at the light house, to Play on the Island Battery & Shipping. 6 French 2 Deckers & four Frigates in the Harbour.

20th A Battery of Cannon [illegible] open'd at the light house against the Island & Ships, these Batteries have great Effect, & Oblig'd the French to draw their Shipping (under the Batteries of the Town

21st The French fir'd a great deal, from the Town, Island & Shipping; to little Purpose. an Advanced Redoubt begun near the road leading to green Hill.

22d A Block-house was set up on the left of the Army by the road from Miray.

26th a Small Party of the Enemy, dress'd like our Rangers, attempted to burn our Block house; some of them got into it with their Combustibles, but were oblig'd to run away without Effecting their Purpose.
200 Marines were Landed to keep the Post at Henington Cove.

29th last night the Enemy sunk four of their Ships at the Entrance of the harbour. 1 of two decks & 3 Frigates.

30th The Marines at Hennington Cove were alarmed in the Night, Imagin'd they saw Indians & fir'd

The Marines were Deceiv'd by fire flies.

1758
June ... for a long time. we were Employ'd in Landing Cannon,
making Fascines, roads, and Communications, —
erecting small redoubts in the rear of the Camp;
& throwing up trenches before the Town —
July 3d the Enemy kept up a very heavy Cannonade, against
our Works, which we had Pushed very forward, &
made a Strong Lodgment on Green Hill.

4th About 12 o'Clock this Night Just as we had began
a Battery on the right of our first Parallel near the Sea Side, the
Enemy made a Sally from Black Point, & by the
Negligence of our out † Parties, whom they pass'd,
got as far as our trenches, & fir'd on our workmen
before they were perceived; they were repuls'd by
some Company's of Grenadiers. Capt. Lord Don donald
was kill'd & about 30 Men kill'd & Missing; they had
1 Capt. & 17 Men kill'd on the Spot & a few taken
Prisoners. the Party that made the Sortie were
upwards of 300 Men & all in liquor. We were
greatly embarrass'd making a road across a bog to
draw our Cannon over, to Green Hill, being greatly annoy'd by the
Arethusa, a French Frigate of 36 guns, that was haul'd
close in Shore & scour'd all the plain; we were Oblig'd
to erect a very large Work, call'd an Epaulment, to
cover the Road to Green Hill, it consum'd a prodigious

† The out Parties were provincial troops — the French kill us they were asleep under their Blankets & that they trod on them, but they did not rise up.

July — Number of Fascines, & took up much time.

15th The Arethusa Frigate that gave us so much disturbance, Escap'd out of the Harbour, about 10 oClock this night & got off, tho' she was chas'd by most of Sr Charles Hardy's Fleet, that lay before the Harbour's Mouth to block it up. A number of Canadians from Miray attack'd a Post we had at the head of the N.E. harbour; they came before it was day, but were soon Oblig'd to go back to Monsr Boibere, who had about 300 Canadians at the Other side the river opposite Miray, they were pursued, but not overtaken.

16th Brigadier Wolfe came round the N.E. Harbour & made a Lodgment on the Ground where the Suburbs said Stood. here he began Batterys against the Town. by his batterys at the light house, he dismantled the Island Battery, Oblig'd the Shipping to remove close under the Fortifications, & threw shot into the Town.

18th The Enemy fired their Small Arms from the Covert way the whole night: Our Works being push'd pretty near.

21. A Shot from the Batterys on the Left struck one of the French men of War, & blew up some Loose Powder, which

on Mr Amherst's arrival was put in Command of the Army in room of the Gen. Abercrombie

Upon the Reinforcement of Fort Gm Henry by the Connecticut Troops Acquainting all Officers &c. &c. &c. included therein to act as no such Capitulation had been made

Commanded by Col. Sutherland Lt Col. S-th was sent W. A large Party to drive these Canadians away. he return'd & reported to the Gen. that they were on the other side of the water. the Gen. said he did not send him to bring intelligence but to drive them away. bid him go

& Incamps on the highest hill Cremaillere there till sent for away

Batteries were erected by Gen. Wolfe

1758.

July... set her on fire; the Flames were communicated to two more, & all three burn'd to the Keels. (the men escaping in their Boats, to the Town —

22d. Open'd two Batterys of Cannon on the Right, against the Town, one of Six, the other of 8 Guns 24 Pounders, & a Battery of Seven Mortars, of different bores, some of 13 inches. this day our Shells set the Citadel Barracks on fire, it burn'd down with the Church & Steeple.

24th. (early this Morning,) The New barracks were set on fire by the Shells, & burn'd with great fury, till the Whole, a Large building, was Entirely consumed. this Day Brig.r Wolfe open'd a four Gun battery on the Left. one for 5 Guns Erecting.

25th. This Night* 500 Seamen in boats rowed into the Harbour & attacked the Prudent of 74 Guns and the Bienfaisant of 64, & after some resistance carry'd them both; the Tide being low the Prudent was aground with much Water in her hold, the Town fired, round & Grape shot so Excessively hot on the Ships, that our People were oblig'd to set the Prudent on fire, but towed the Bienfaisant into the N.E. Harbour. this was a very bold enterprize, was well conducted, & bravely Executed. this day the Scaling Ladders were carried into Our trenches. A breach made near the West Gate.

26th. The French hung out a Flag to Capitulate. they could

* Under the Command of the Lieut.t Colonel Lawrey & Belfour

1758

July -- Obtain no other terms but to surrender Prisoners of War. Monsr. Drucour - Was Governour of Louisbourg & it's dependencies

Articles at the latter end of the Book

27th. The West gate was taken Possession of by our Grenadiers. The French Troops laid down their Arms on the Parade.

August 9th. The French Embark'd to be sent to England.

French Troops &c. taken at Louisbourg

Regiments.	No. of Men		
Artois	640.	Seamen	2606
Burgoine	640.	Inhabitants	4000
Cambyse	750.	The regulars were reduced to	3031
Volontier Etrangé	750.		
Marine, 24 Comps.	960.	Total taken	9637
Total Regulars	3740.		

The Regiment of Cambyse got into Louisbourg only the Night before we landed. having just come from France in some men of War that put into St. Anns Bay in the Island, & landed this Regiment

Ships	Guns	
Le Prudent	74	Taken in the Harbour by our boats & burn'd
L'Entreprenant	74	Burn'd by a Shot from our Battery
Le Capricieux	64	set on fire by the Entreprenant & burn'd
Le Celebre	64	Do.
Le Bienfaisant	64	taken by our boats in y. harbour & towed off.
Le Apollon	50	Sunk by the French at the Mouth of y. Harbour.
La Fidelle	36	Do.
Diana	36	taken off the Harbour, by the Boreas

1758

July — Ships — Guns

La Chevre — 16 — Sunk at the Mouth of the Harbour
La Biche — 16 — Do
L'Arethusa — 36 — Escaped out of the Harbour
L'Echo — 28 — Taken off the Harbour by the Juno

English Ships &c. at the Reduction of Louisbourg

Ships	(Comanders)	Guns
Namure	Adl. Boscawen	90
Royal William	1st Chs. Hardy	84
Princess Amelia	Sr. Durell	80
Dublin	Adl. Rodney	74
Terrible	Capt. Collins	74
Northumberland	Lt. Colvill	74
Vangaard	Swanton	74
Orford	Spry	70
Burford	Gambier	70
Somerset	Hughes	70
Lancaster	Edgcumb	70
Devonshire	Gordon	66
Bedford	Fowke	64
Captain	Amherst	64
Prince Frederick	Mann	64
Pembroke	Simcoe	60
Kingston	Parry	60
York	Pigott	60
Prince of Orange	Ferguson	60
Defiance	Beard	60
Nottingham	Marshall	60
Centurion	Mantle	54
Sutherland	Rouse	50

Frigates	Guns
Diana	36
Boreas	36
Shannon	36
Juno	32
Trent	28
Graimont	24
Portmahon	22
Nightingale	22
Kennington	20
Scarborough	20
Squirrel	20
Hynd	20

Sloops	
Beaver	16
Hunter	14
Hawke	14
Fire Ships	
Etna	
Lightning	
Tyloe	

1758

July ... Regiments &c.a at the Reduction of Louisbourg

1.	St. Clair's 2d. Battalion	W 1st Brigade	48th.	Webb's,	W 1st Brigade
15th.	Amherst's	L 2d. Brigade	58th.	Apsruther's.	W 2d. Brigade
17th.	Forbes's,	W 3d. Brigade	60th.	Monkton's.	2d. Bat. R.A. 2d Brigade
22d	Whitmore's	L 1st. Brigade	60th.	Lawrences,	3d. Do. 1st. Brigade
28th.	Bragg's	2d Brigade	78th.	Frazers	Highlanders 2d Brigade
35th.	Otway's	L 2d. Brigade		Artillery	
40th.	Hopson's	L 1st. Brigade		Marines	
45th.	Warburton's	L 2d. Brigade		Rangers	
47th.	Lascelles	W 3d. Brigade		in all about	12,000 Men

The Town of Louisbourg makes a pretty good appearance, here are several good houses & some publick buildings it is remarkably Strong to the Sea, & well Fortified to the land side: 'tis an Irregular modern Fortification, with a good Ditch, covert Way & an Extraordinary fine Glacis; the houses were in a very Shatter'd condition & most of their Artillery Disabled. The Harbour is not very good, the Wind has great Effect, the land lying low & a very heavy Sea rolls in. the Entrance is defended, by the Island battery mounting 48 Peices of heavy Cannon 48 Pounders, with Mortars; the Batterys at the Lighthouse & grand Battery, with several very Strong Batterys from the Town.

Spout
West Gate
A
Wharf
G
B
L
M
N
C

map 1

A. The Entrance into the Harbour
B. The North East Harbour
C. The Island Battery
D. The Grand Battery
E. The Light House
F. The Town of Louisbourg
G. The Careening Wharf

1758

map 2

A List of the Kill'd & Wounded in the English Army at the Siege of Louisbourg

	Captains	Lieut.ts	Ensigns	Serjeants	Corporals	Private	Drum.rs
Kill'd	2	8	2	3	7	146	—
Wounded	3	16	3	4	3	317	2

Kill'd
Royal. Lt. Fenton — Lt. Howe
Col. Amherst's — Lt. Nicholson — Lt. Campbell
Col. Forbes's — Capt. Earl of Dondonald
Col. Webb's — Ens.n Godfrey Roe
Col. Monckton's — Lt. Hart
Col. Frazer's — Capt. Baylie — Lt. Cuthbert — Lt. Frazer — Lt. Murray
Capt. Rogers's Rangers — Ens.n Francis Caruthers —

Wounded.

Col.° Bastide Chief Engineer

Royal — Lt. Fitzsimons — Lt. Baylie — Lt. Ash — Ens.° Waterson —
G.l Amherst's — Lt. Hamilton — Lt. Mackins — Ens.° Moneypenny
G.l Forbes's — Capt. Rycaut — Lt. F. Tew
G.l Whitmore's — Lt. Butler — Lt. Jermyn — Lt. Hamilton
G.l Braggs — Capt. Browne
G.l Otway's — Lt. Allen — Lt. Brown — Lt. Cockburn — Ens.° Armstrong
G.l Hopson's — Lt. Lilley
G.l Webb's — Lt. Hopkins
Col.° Anstruther's — Capt. Smith
Col.° Frazer's — Capt. Mc Donald — Lt. Campbell — Lt. Mc Donald

Killed — Wounded —

Artillery — 1 Gunner — 3 Matrosses — 1 Corp.l — 1 Gunner — 3 Matrosses

July ... all along this Coast, which is excessively rocky are great Plenty of Fish, & lobsters in shoals — At first it was Imagin'd we should have reduc'd Louisbourg time enough to have proceeded up the River St Laurence against Quebec, as the French had drawn away the greatest part of their Forces, to Ticonderoga to Oppose General Abercrombie, who was advancing into their Country with a Numerous Army. but he had the Misfortune to Miscarry, having met with a most Severe repulse near Ticonderoga from Gen.l Moncalm with 3000 Men who was strongly entrench'd in well defended Lines. † General Abercrombie retreated to the Ground where Fort Henry had stood & Entrench'd on that Part where the breast work of Logs was made by the Troops in 1757 — : he there began a Fort. the Affairs of Louisbourg had taken up too Much time, & the Season being far advanc'd any further Attempts that way were laid aside, & the Works of the Town being repair'd, the Regiments were Order'd to their different destinations; the 35th Reg.t & 2d Batt.n Royal Americans were Order'd to the bay of Fundy under Col.o Monckton.

Gen.l Abercrombie had 16,000 Men

† This affair was sadly bungled. the Gen.l was ill advis'd. had he not retreated but remain'd on the Ground after his repulse, the French were preparing, & determin'd to abandon the Fort — but he went away precipitately

Aug.t 30th the 35th & 2d Batt.n R.l Americans Embark'd & Saild for Halifax

Sept. 5. Anchor'd in Halifax harbour, a detachment of the two regiments that had been left here when we went for Louisbourg now joyn'd us

11th. Sail'd for the River St John in the Bay of Fundy

18th. Came to an Anchor near Partridge Island off the Mouth of the Harbour

19th. Sail'd into the Basin

20th. Landed near the remains of a Fort, built here by the French in 1750, which they demolish'd, & abandon'd in 1755 on the Appearance of a few Arm'd Vessels, under Capt Rouse, who had been with Colo. Monckton at the Reduction of the French fort at the Head of the Bay, call'd Beau-re-pour, now Fort Cumberland.

24th. Began to build a Fort & make barracks for Winter Quarters: We had brought Artificers Tools & Materials with us; The Soldiers made Fascines & rais'd the Work on y^e bank which the French had not levelled;

Oct. 30th. the Fort being pretty far advanc'd, Colo. Monckton with about 400 Men from the Regiments & three Companys of Rangers, embark'd on board some Sloops & Schooners, & went up the River St John's;

1758
Oct.r it was imagin'd there might be settlements of the French on the Banks, which would be troublesome to us in Winter. An arm'd † Schooner was lost in passing the Falls; these falls are about two Miles above the Fort, they form an Ellbow, run with great rapidity, are very dangerous, full of Rocks & not to be pass'd except at Full Tide, then large Vessells may go with safety. the River is of Considerable Breadth & Extreamly beautifull, appearing in several places like a large Lake, with many Islands & small rivers Emptying themselves into it: it has a diversity of Windings, but its Course in general is nearly North by West from the Fort; we found but one small Village Call'd Grimrop, & a few Straggling houses; these we destroy'd, with some Cattle, Gardens, & fields of Indian Corn, the Inhabitants had fled into the Woods with their effects upon our first Landing at the Fort. We Went up the River about 40 Miles

† Ulysses.

Nov.r 12.th Col.o Monckton with the Troops return'd to the Fort, which was now nearly Compleated & Call'd Fort Frederick.

+ under the Command of Major Morris of the 35 Reg.t

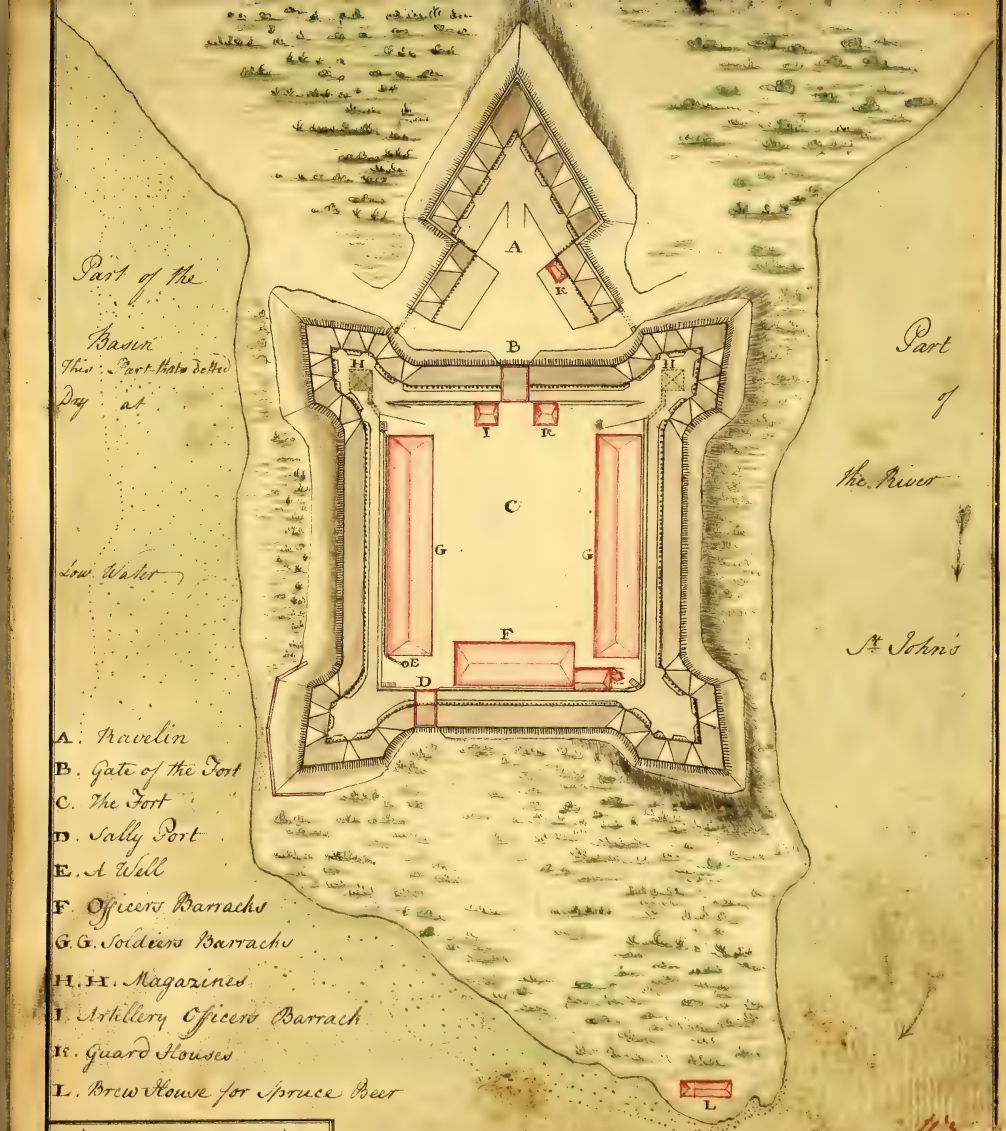
+ a Detachment from the two Regiments, that had landed at Cape Sable to destroy some Settlements which the Enemy had there; they surpriz'd about 50 People with their Priest

1758
Nov.r 1 as they were Celebrating Mass in a Chapple. there were here a good Number of Inhabitants; who were a Terror to our back Settlers in Nova Scotia. the Detachm.t destroy'd, all the Houses, Corn, Gardens &c.a that they Could find & Joyn'd us at Fort Frederick.*

21. Seven Companys of the 35.th Regim.t the Royal American Batt.n & 2 Comp.es of New England Rangers, Embark'd & sail'd for their Winter Quarters, the Roy.l Americans & Rangers to Boston, five Comp.es of the 35.th to Annapolis Royal, & 2 to Pisquid in the Bay of Fundy. 3 Comp.es of the 35.th & one Comp.a of Rangers + Capt.n M.c Curdy's, were left to Garrison Fort Frederick.

* Lt Hazen Mrs. Butler

We had Plac'd two strong Block-houses on the Eminences near the Fort, these serv'd the Rangers as barracks. the Fort is a Square with 4 Bastions, built upon the bank of the Old French Fort at the Entrance of the river St Johns, on the West side of the Bay Fundy part of the Rampart, & the parapet entirely, is rais'd with Fascines, after the Manner of a Battery, with stiff Clay well ram'd between, about 30 feet thick; a strong Ravelin Covers the Gate, the Whole is stoutly Stockaded inside the Parapet, & well Fraised along the Cordon; we have 18 peices of Cannon Mounted,



Plan of FORT FREDERICK on the River St. Johns in the Bay of Fundy

1758

map 3

Nov^r ... from 12 to 24 Pounders: tis a most Excellent defence against Musketry. This Fort is Separated from all other our Posts in the Bay of Fundy & if Attack'd in Winter could not Expect to be succour'd, every port besides this, being Froze up, & no comeing here only by Water; we were therefore under the Necessity of keeping reconnoitring Partys constantly up the River, which was froze up to within about 5 Miles of the Fort, (it Seldom freezes lower Down) these Partys never got any intelligence, or made the least discovery, & we suspected the Enemy might Assemble at † St. Ann's, if they had any design of making an attempt on us. the Winter was Excessively severe, very hard Frost & deep Snow.

† a Little Village on the side of the River St. John's

1759 Feb^y 12^th Lt Hazzen of the Rangers with 21 Men went up the River on the Ice with a design to go to St Ann's to discover whether the Enemy were Assembling, or making any Preparations to disturb us. Capt. M^c Curdy was kill'd by the Fall of a tree, going on the same Journey some little time before.

March 6^th Lt Hazzen return'd having been up as far as St Ann's, a very pretty French Settlement of about 140 houses, he did not find any inhabitants, & the Houses he burn'd; on his return through the Woods, he chanc'd to fall in

1759

March – with one poor Family, 6 he made Prisoners & after the Cruel custom of the Savages, whom the Americans Copy, Scalped 2 Women & 2 Children. the Oldest Prisoner was a man of some Consequence & had a Commission as Major of Militia; he gave us the following Account of the River St Johns; 'tis a Branch of the River St Laurence runs about 550 french leagues through Accadia & empty's itself into the Bay of Fundy at this fort; during the Summer it is Navigable for
50 Sloops or Schooners upwards of 15 French leagues, but while the floods come down in Spring they may go much farther. Bark Canoes or light boats may go entirely to Quebec. about 70 Leagues above this Fort, is a Prodigious Rock over which the Water falls 200 feet Perpendicular, in an entire Sheet across the River. A little below this they are Oblig'd to Land, & bring both goods & boats on Shore, & carry them near 9 leagues before they can launch them again, but from thence they meet with no interruption to Quebec, this is the Only Carrying Place on the River & they have made a very fine Road for the Convenience of Carriage. the French settled on this river about 70 Years ~~ago~~

March - ago; when we arriv'd upwards of 90 familys liv'd on the banks, the back parts being uninhabited; When they first settled this River, there were about 300 Indians liv'd here, but by Wars & diseases lately introduc'd amongst them, they are diminish'd to less than half that number. when first we Landed here, all the Savages with most of the Inhabitants fled to Canada, a few only remaining, whom the suddenness of the Winter, & Domesticks affairs prevented, & even those abandon'd their houses near the river, & made themselves little huts back in the Woods, to wait till the River should open, when they might go to Quebec. the Only Trade of these People was fur, & sometimes a little Indian Corn which they Carry'd to Louisbourg & Exchang'd for Wine, Brandy, Tools & Woolen Cloath, or such Necessarys as they Wanted; the Course of this River is Nearly S. by E. thus far the french Man's Account.

April 5th a Comet was seen at Fort Frederick, it rose about 3 o'clock in the Morning, nearly E.S.E of the Fort its Course S.S.W. it was seen only 5 or 6 Mornings: its motion amazingly (rapid)

22d A man belonging to the Rangers, was taken away, within a mile & half of the Fort, by a Small Party of Acadians, they were pursued but got off their boat [illegible]

1758
April. Here we pass'd a very disagreable Winter, shut up in a Fort in the Midst of a Desart, totally secluded from all Communication with our other Settlements in the Bay: Our Provision only salt beef, Pork & Pease; at one time we had only 5 days Provision for the Garrison, in store, but a Small Vessel going to Fort Cumberland with Provisions, was fortunately drove in here, out of Which we got a Supply. The Harbour forms a Basin, extreamly good, well secur'd from Winds, & tho' the River is every Year froze over, (seldom nearer than about 5 Miles of the Fort) yet the Ice is broke so small in Passing the Falls, that large flakes are rarely seen in the Basin to be any way hurtful to Shiping. in Spring & all Summer the Harbour is well Stock'd with Excellent Fish of Many Different kinds. here the tide rises 38 feet Perpendicular. the Soil of this Country seems to be very fine & if cultivated Capable of Producing every thing natural to the Climate. All about this bay we found, as we thought, Some very rich Ore, but when put into the fire Vanish'd in a Stinking fume.

1758

May 6th Transports with Provincial Forces on Board, arriv'd here to relieve us.

8th We Embark'd & Sail'd about 12 o'Clock this Night, for Annapolis Royal

9th at 7 o'Clock this Morning we anchor'd near the Town of Annapolis, it appears better at a Distance than near hand, it lyes Directly across the Bay about 12 leagues from St. John's. The Fort has been Strong, but is now much out of Repair. Not long since this part of the Country, was well inhabited by French, who when it was ceded to the English, were allow'd to keep their Possessions, & were not to joyn, either French, or English in any future disputes, & were Call'd Neutrals: but upon the Breaking out of the Present Troubles in America, they Assisted the French as much as they were able, in giving them Intelligence, & frequently joyning Partys of them from Cape Sable, & other parts of Acadia, who fell upon our back Settlers, & either Murder'd, or drove them from their Lands; for these & other acts of Infidelity they were dispossess'd, Many of them were Seiz'd & Sent to Boston, New York, Philadelphia &c. where they were well Maintain'd at the Expence of our Colonies: at Present there is

Annapolis Royal was taken from the French in 1710—

Here is a very pritty fort well constructed with Timber, with Ravelins before the Curtains, but is much Commanded by the rising ground near it— now in bad repair—

1759

May.— not above 30 of these familys living here, & those of the better kind: from hence there is but little Trade. the two Companys of the 35th Regim.t who had winter'd at Pisquid Joyn'd us here.

17th. the 5 Comp.s at Annapolis being Embark'd the Whole sail'd down the River to the Basin. a pleasant Passage of about 3 hours. The Entrance into this Basin from the Bay of Fundy is through a Narrow Gut, between two Excessive high Hills, which with the Amazing large rocks at bottom, over which the Sea rolls to a prodigious height, makes rather a dreadfull than Pleasing appearance; however this Basin, a very fine Extensive peice of Water, soon opens to View & the Prospect up the river is really Delightfull.

Some small Vessels with Part of the 43.d Reg.t came in here from Fort Cumberland where they had Wintered—

21st. Sail'd from the Basin for Louisbourg.

31st. Anchor'd in Louisbourg Harbour: here the Fleet and Army intended for the Siege of Quebec rendezvous'd.

June 4th. Many of the Men of War with most of the Transports sail'd out of the Harbour, a very thick Fog comeing suddenly on, prevented the rest. it continued all the Next Day. & is very frequent in these Parts —

June 6th The Weather being Clear, the remaining Part of the Ships sail'd out of the Harbour; the Fleet under Admiral Saunders; the Army under Gen.l Wolf.

The Fleet as Follows

Ships	Guns
Neptune	90
Royal William	84
Princess Amelia	80
Dublin	74
Vanguard	74
Terrible	74
Sterling Castle	64
Shrewsbury	74
Orford	70
Somerset	70
Devonshire	66
Bedford	64
Prince Frederick	64
Captain	64
Alcide	64
Trident	64
Medway	64
Prince of Orange	60
Pembroke	60
Centurion	54
Sutherland	50
Frigates	
Europa	40
Diana	36
Trent	28
Richmond	32
Lowestoff	22
Scarborough	20
Squirrel	20
Hynd	20
Sea Horse	20
Lizard	20
Race Horse	20
Echo	20
Eurus	20
Sloops	
Porcupine	
Hunter	
Zephyr	
Scorpion	
Bombs	
Baltimore	
Pelican	
Fire Ships	
Cormorant	
Strombolo	
Vesuvius	
Rodney Cutter	

1759

June — The Army consisted of the following Regiments

15th ... Amherst's
28th Bragg's
35th Otway's
43d Kennedy's
47th Lascelle's
48th Webb's
58th Anstruther's
60th Monckton's. 2d Batt.n R.A.

60th Lawrence's. 3d Batt.n R.A.
78th Frazer's. Highlanders
22d, 40th, 45th } one Company of Grenadiers from each of these Regim.ts the rest of the Batt.n at Louisbourg.
Six Companys Royal Artillery
Six Companys New England Rangers

Not 8,000 Men in all —

the Whole Fleet about 200 Sail [illegible], Steer'd for the River St Laurence.

18th Anchor'd at the Isle of St Barnaby in the River St. Laurence; [illegible]

19th Sail'd higher up the River, several settlements of the French pleasantly situated on each side.

24th Anchor'd at the Isle of Coudre. here Commodore Durell Lay, who had been sent up early in the Spring with some Ships of War, to prevent any French Ships from passing with Supplys to Quebec; however some Frigates & Merchant Men with Stores &c. had got up before him.

25th Sail'd for the Isle of Orleans.

June 27th Anchor'd in the South Channel of the River, between the South Shore & the Island of Orleans. & Immediately began to Land on the Island, near the Church of St Laurent without Opposition; before the Army was all Landed, a Violent Storm arose, which detain'd many of the Troops on board, drove some of the Transports on Shore, Stove a Number of our flat bottom'd boats to peices, & damag'd many more.

28th The Storm continued till this Evening. about 12 oClock this Night the Enemy Sent down from Quebec. 7 large Ships, fitted up as fire Ships, to destroy our Fleet, as they lay very thick in that Narrow Chanel, & the tide runs down at the rate of 7 Miles an hour. this was a favorite Scheme of the French & was thought could not fail either to burn our whole fleet, or at least such a part of it as would disable us from prosecuting our purpose, & oblige us to retreat; they had therefore fitted out these Ships at a very great Expence, & gave the Management of them to Chosen Officers; We were apprehensive of something of this Nature, & our Commanders had Provided against it; A Frigate was advanc'd ahead of the fleet each night as soon as it was dark, that the Enemy might not observe

Sr Hovenden Walker in an attempt against Quebec in 1711 miscarried, many of his Transports were cast away & about 900 men Lost — The French built a church in memory of their Defeat & dedicated it to N. D. de la Victoire.

June — it; the Boats were kept Mann'd & well provided with Iron Chains, hooks & Instruments, either for Pulling the Vessells to peices in the Water, or towing them on Shore: the Night was Dark, but the Frigate head Observ'd some Vessels moving down & fir'd upon them, the Enemy supposing our Whole Fleet had Advanc'd set fire to their Ships, Our boats quickly got along side of them, towed some on Shore before they reach'd our Ships & some they towed Flaming through the Fleet without Injuring even a boat, such Vigilance & good Conduct had been Shewn, that this Scheme, so much depended on by the Enemy, was render'd ineffectual. The burning ships with all their Sails on flames coming through the Fleet made a grand, but Awful Appearance. The Enemy had a guard Patroling along the South Shore to pick up our People who might Escape from the Ships when fir'd, so little did they doubt their Success.

A French Frigate was sent down to cover the fire Ships but as soon as our Advanc'd Frigate fir'd on them she sail'd about & went back again.

29th this Night Brigad. Monckton with 4 Regim.ts & a Party of light Infantry, crost the River to the South Shore, & took Post at Point Levi, Obliging some french Troops & Irregulars that were there, to retire after a

June ... Slight Opposition: we were much surpriz'd, that they should so easily give up this important Post, from whence we can destroy the Town, & they have now upwards of 20,000 Men in the Field.

30th Col. Carlton, with the rest of the Army, who were encamp'd near the Church of St. Laurent on the Isle of Orleans, march'd to the West Point of the Island & Encamp'd. from hence we had a fine View of the Falls of the River Montmorency, & the French Encampments, reaching from thence, through the Village of Beauport to the River St. Charles close to Quebec about 9 Miles: we could see they were strongly Entrench'd, entirely along the Top of a very high bank over the River, had many batterys of Cannon & Mortars along the Shore, with a great Number of Floating Batterys.

July 7th Brigadier Townsend with 3 Regim.ts & 4 Comp.s of Grenadiers, & the Light Infantry under Col. Stow, cross'd the North Channel about 12 o'Clock this Night & Encamp'd close to the Falls of the Montmorency, that small River only separating our Army from the French; the Porcupine Sloop & Boscawen Arm'd Vessel, were plac'd in the Channel the day before to cover the Landing.

8th Early this Morning Capt.n Dank's Comp.y of Rangers were attack'd in the Woods by a large body of Canadians and

July ... Indians, they were soon drove by our Troops who lay nearest, but the Rangers suffer'd so much, that they did not act afterwards during the Campaign, having above 30 Men kill'd & Wounded; some Indians were found kill'd after the Skirmish.

9th The rest of the Troops from Orleans pass'd to the Camp at Montmorency, leaving a body to Guard the Point, where we had Erected a Strong Redoubt & Battery, with Hospitals for our Sick. Our Situation was now a little Delicate, our Whole force in this Encampment did not exceed 4000 Men, we were unacquainted with the Country, & within two hours March of an Enemy of above 20,000 Men, it was probable to Imagine that now was the time for the French to make a Push, when they saw our Army was divided & our Camp not Fortify'd, & they well acquainted with our Numbers. Yet they remain'd quiet & suffer'd us to strengthen ourselves in such a manner, that we very soon despis'd their Whole force. Our Army at Point Levi was very diligent erecting Redoubts to secure their Camp, & Batterys to fire on the Town

12th The Enemy Troops at the Falls of Montmorency above the Town with 1600 Men, attack the Batteries at Point Levi but soon retired on Information of by mistake the 12th of August.

13th A Battery Erected by the Enemy to Enfilade our Camp was Destroy'd this night by our Artillery at Mount Montmorency.

18th the Squirrel Man of War, two arm'd Vessels & two large

July.... Ships call'd Cats, pass'd the Battery's of the town —

19th Gen.l Prideaux Kill'd, by one of our own Shells in the Trenches before Niagara

24th Gen.l Johnson defeated the Troops coming to reenforce the Garrison —

25th Niagara surrendered

22d the Army under Gen.l Amherst embark'd at the Second narrow Water the two Mile Point Gen.l Gage Colonel 12th How was kill'd the year before

23d the Enemy abandon'd their Intrenchments near Ticonderoga the Grand.t took Possession —

24th Colonel Townsend sent out Detachments by a Canoe boat in the Trenches before Ticonderoga

26 the French abandon'd the Fort at Ticonderoga this night blew their Magazine up, which set the Wooden work's of the Place on fire. at Ticonderoga Our Loss was 1 Lt 15 privates Kill'd. 58 Wound. The above News was brought by 2 Rhode Island Rangers

— in the Night & sail'd up the river: the Diana Frigate was to have gone up but ran aground on the Rocks near Point Levi; she was got off next day, without much Damage. {The Enemy's Floating Batterys came down & fir'd briskly on her, but were beat away, by a few field peices drawn down to the Water side & which play'd on them —

26th The 35th Regim.t & some light Infantry being out with General Wolfe to reconnoitre a ford, about 2 Miles up the River Montmorency, were fir'd on by some Savages; soon after the French sent up a large body of Men to dispute the Passage, they supposing we had an Intent to cross here; these attack'd us with great Violence, & a Sharp skirmish ensued, which lasted some time, this happening as they could wish, in a thick Wood, made them more bold & confident of Success, however they were droove in the greatest disorder, we pursued them to the River side & kill'd several of them in the Water, tho' they fir'd smartly on us from a Strong Entrenchment they had on the Opposite Bank. of the 35th Regiment Capt Fletcher & Lt Hamilton were Kill'd Lt Field Wounded. Captn Mitchelson of the Light Infantry Wounded, about 50 Men kill'd & Wounded; The Enemy lost some Men, & a few Indians —

28th This Night the Enemy sent down a Very long Raft

July - of Fire, compos'd of several large Stages Chain'd together, it Streach'd a great way across the River; many of our Ships had mov'd up opposite the Point of Orleans. the Fire Raft caught one of our Transports, but was soon Towed off without doing any mischief.

31 - We made an attempt on the Enemy's Lines near Beauport, the Centurion lay in the North channel, & two Arm'd* Cutts were run on shore near the Places Design'd to be attack'd, the Army from Point Levi was in Boats, & the Troops from the Montmorency were in Motion cropping below the Falls to sustain the assault, the Grenadiers were to begin the Attack, who as soon as they were out of their boats, rush'd forward without Order or Regularity, nor did they wait for the troops that were to support them, they soon possess'd themselves of an Advanc'd redoubt and two Batterys, these lay close under the Enemy, who were most Strongly Entrench'd on a very high & steep Precipice, from whence they Pour'd an incessant fire on the Grenadiers, then in some confusion in the Redoubts, many of them were kill'd & about a great Number Wounded, & were oblig'd to retire to

Our Sailors industriously sav'd each other as ever they had Heard in Sow before, exceeding the amazing body of Fire of the Raft, when they were towing it away

* Large flat bottom'd Ships -

The attack at Beauport was not a plan of Gen. Wolfe but an Order from the King -

July — to the Other Troops, drawn up in Excellent Order on the Beach, whose Appearance deterr'd the French from following the Check they had given the Grenadiers; an Exceeding heavy Shower of Rain falling at this time render'd their Intrenchments inaccessible. The General seeing it impracticable to attack the upper Works, & the Tide flowing in fast, which would Prevent the return of the Troops to the Montmorency, thought Proper to Order a Retreat, this was perform'd with as much coolness & in as much form as troops would pass at a Review, tho under the Fire of three Batterys of Cannon & Mortars, which Play'd on them all the While. when the attempt was given Over & the Troops drawn away the two Gatts were burn'd. We had 11 officers kill'd, 46 Wounded; 9 Serjeants kill'd 26 Wounded; 360 Men kill'd 380 Wounded, Drum.rs included. We came back to our former Encampments.

The Troops from the Camp at the Montmorency, waded the River both going to the Attack and returning, the stream was very strong & up to the Men's Middle. we were oblig'd to hold fast by Each other to prevent being carried away

Aug.st 6.th Brigadier Murray with 1200 Men, went up the River Above the Town, in Order to Destroy some Magazines &c.a which the Enemy had in the Country.

11. A large body of Canadians & Savages fell upon a Party of Our Soldiers, making Faseenes on the Montmorency Side, the light Infantry

The 11. a scouting party of our Grenadiers came in & made a report to the Gen.l that the enemy had Encamped on Point.

4. Gen.l Amherst took Possession of the Fort, situated at the Head of Lake Champlain

Aug.ust 11.— push'd into the Woods after them, & put them to flight, however they Kill'd & Wounded us a good many Men, & our loss Exceeded their's greatly. The Batterys at Point Levi have good Effect, the Lower Town is almost destroy'd & the Upper has been frequently in Flames. from our Camp at the Mountmorency we insult the French Camp, throwing a Shot into it constantly from our Morning & Evening Gun.—

12 last night a Soldier was taken alive by two of our Centries, the Gen.l gave the Centries 5 Guin.s ea. 21. the above Soldier got into the Sea from on board a Ship — was the Admiral's Ship —

July 12th. The French sent over from Quebec about 1600 Men to destroy our Batteries at Point Levi, they Landed a few Miles above the Point in Two Divisions a little before day, & took different Roads; When they met, by some Misconduct they fir'd on one another, this Mistake was soon rectify'd, & they march'd on till their Van perceiv'd a Small Fortified Redoubt we had thrown up, on a Rising Ground to the Left of the Batterys, this they did not Expect nor did they think Proper to attack it, but march'd back, got into their Boats & went to Quebec, almost before our Camp was alarm'd.

This Affair happened the 12th of July — by mistake was inserted here

Aug.ust 25th. Brigadier Murray return'd, having Landed on the Quebec Side of the River near De Chambaud

Aug.t -- after two unsuccessfull Attempts; he burn'd a
Large Magazine, with some Provisions, Baggage, a
Quantity of Amunition, Spare Arms, Stores, & the
Cloathing of the Whole French Army.

27.th Part of Our Army at the Montmorencie embark'd
on board boats & joyn'd those at Point Levi.

Sept.r 3.d the Last of Our Army at the Montmorency embark'd
on board the Flat boats, pass'd to Point Levi, & encamp'd
there. at the same time this body was Getting into the
boats, Brigadier Monckton Corps had got into boats
& rowed towards the river St. Charles as if they
intended to land there, by this the Enemy's Attention
was divided, & tho' Gen.l Wolfe had only 4000 Men, he
perform'd a retreat without the loss of a Single Man,
from an Army above ten times his Number, who lay
within a few hundred Yards of him, & dare not
Venture to give him any Disturbance, except from
their batterys. Whilst we lay encamp'd here, the
General us'd many Stratagems & Insults, to draw
the French from behind their Lines, & provoke them
to Action, but in Vain, they always remain'd quiet
Spectators of his Operations

5.th a Body of 4600 Men, viz.t detach'd from the Army, and

2 b. a Serj.t of the 35.th Reg.t Deserted to the Enemy he crossd below the Falls, in the Middle of the day, Several shot at him, cloth from Cannon & Small Arms —

4.th an Express was brought from Gen.l Amherst by 2 Officers of Rangers & 4 private men they came from Crown Point in 27 days

Whilst we lay in the Camp at Montmorency we had frequent Skirmishes with the Enemy, who often Disturb'd our Woodcutters & Fascine makers but they were always beat off

Sept^r... march'd up the river on the South side about 9 Miles above Point Levi, Where they Embark'd on board the Ships that had pass'd the Town some time before; We frequently sail'd up the River & fell down again to amuse the Enemy, a large body of whom always attended us on the North Shore, throwing up works whenever we anchor'd.

Sept^r a vessell with Provisions pass'd the Town & went to Quebec this afternoon, the Enemy fired a number of shot at her to no purpose — whereon hung a flag of truce

22^d The following Orders were given out

Sir Hovenden Walker — his ship carried in with all the Transports to Quebec — Duke of Albemarle — many of his Transports being cast away & near 600 Men lost

The Enemys force is now divided, great scarcity of Provisions in their Camps, & universal discontent amongst the Canadians; the Second Officer in Command is gone to Montreal or St Johns, which gives reason to think that Gen^l Amherst is advancing into the Colonie, a vigourous blow, struck by the Army at this Juncture may determine the Fate of Canada, Our Troops below are in readyness to Joyn us, all the light Artillery & tools are Embark'd at Point Levi & the Troops will Land where the French seem least to Expect it.

At a meeting of the Gen^l Officers, w^h Gen^l Wolf on consulting about this Attack, they all disagreed w^th the Gen^l & protested against the Action, Gen^l Monckton said he must agree w^th the rest of the Gen^l but whatever Gen^l Wolfe should please to order, he would forward it & give it every Assistance in his power

The first body that gets on shore is to March directly to the Enemy & drive them from any little Posts they may Occupy; The Officers must be careful

Sept. that the Succeeding Bodies do not by any Mistake fire on those that go before them.

The Battalions must form on the Upper Ground with Expedition & be ready to charge whatever presents itself.

When the Artillery & troops are landed, a Corps will be left to secure the Landing Place, whilst the rest march on & endeavour to bring the French & Canadians to a Battle.

The Officers & Men will remember what their Country expects from them, & What a determin'd body of Soldiers inur'd to War are Capable of doing against five Weak french Battalions mingled with a disorderly Peasantry.

The Soldiers must be Obedient & attentive to their Officers & resolute in the Execution of their Duty.

In consequence of the Above order as many Men as the Batt boats would carry were Embark'd in them at Night, from on board the Ships, & Silently fell down the River with the Stream

13th before day break the Light Infantry under Col. Howe had landed, the boats fell down a little lower than was intended, whereby the Men had a very Steep

Sept^r. Precipice to climb, however they Made no difficulty, but pull'd themselves up by the Stumps & Twigs that grew on the Side of the Hill; a Captains Party posted on the Top oppos'd them, these they soon routed, taking the Captain, who was wounded, & most of the Men Prisoners, & having Dispers'd some Canadians, that amus'd the Enemy & made Gen^l Montcalm certain that we intended landing there, as all these manoeuvres were done in front of his Camp, & when he was told we had landed above the Town, would not believe it, but said he was sure we intended landing where the Boats had been, Recur'd the road for the Troops to March up, which they did as fast as they were disembark'd, the Ships with the remaining part of the Troops, came down & anchor'd near the Landing Place, the Boats brought the Men on Shore with all expedition, & they Form'd on the Hill as soon as they got up; the Forces from Point Levi were brought over & Joyn'd the Rest; We landed at a Place call'd Foulon Cove, about 3 Miles above Quebec. The Gen^l observing the French Moving from their Camp at Beauport, & crossing the River S^t Charles, immediately form'd his line of Battle on the Heights of Abraham, about 2 Miles from Quebec; here we lay on Our Arms, & were very much Annoy'd by some Canadians, who from behind the Hills, & from a thicket on our Left, kept up a very galling fire, killing

The Boats of the Fleet were very busy all last night Sloops & Vessels along the Shore at the Point of Levi

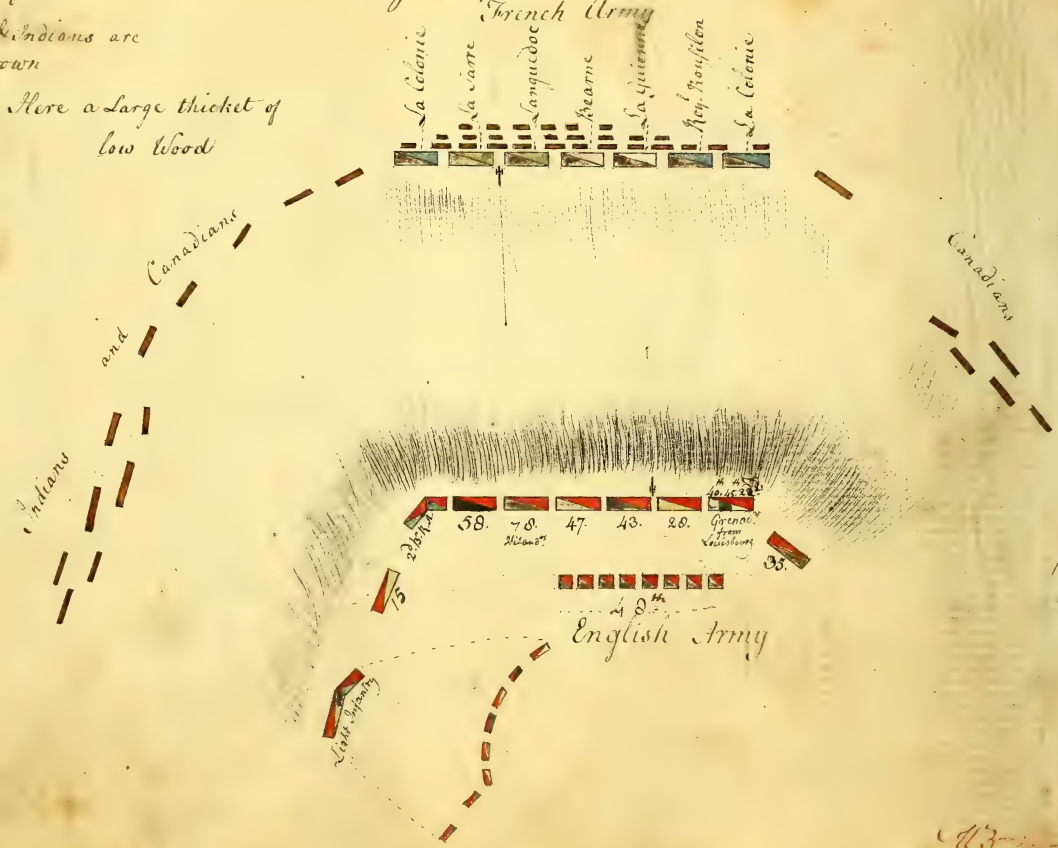
1759
Sept^r Precibus ta[illegible] [illegible] Mode no dilig[illegible]

map 4

Plan of the Action on the Heights of Abraham near Quebec. Sep.r 13.th 1759

Canadians & Indians are Coloured Brown

Here a Large thicket of low Wood



Sept.r & wounding many Officers & men. about 9 o'Clock the
French Army had drawn up under the Walls of the
Town, and advanc'd towards us, briskly & in good
Order, we stood to receive them; they began their
fire at a distance, we reserv'd ours, & as they came
nearer fir'd on them by Divisions, this did execution
& seem'd to check them a little, however they still
advanc'd pretty quick, we encreased our fire without
altering our position, and when they were within
less than an hundred Yards, gave them a full fire,
fix'd our bayonets, & under cover of the Smoak the whole
line charg'd, when they perceived us, they immediately turn'd
their backs & fled in great disorder, we follow'd them
near the Walls, & some of our shot kill'd several People
who were on the Walls to see the Action. they were
in the greatest confusion, & did not think of shutting their Gates till above
two hours after the affair was over; nor did any one
appear on the Walls, long after the Gates were shut.
On the Side of the French, General Moncalm & the
second in Command with many other officers & about
1500 men were kill'd. We lost our Good General, truly
bewail'd, & sincerely lamented, he receiv'd a Wound in the Wrist very early
& only wrap'd his handkerchief round it, but soon after

Gen.l Montcalm died about one o'Clock the morn.g after the Action.

Mr.d de Senezergues Mr.d de St Ours Brigadiers were kill'd

1759

Sept.r — he got another in the Body, which Oblig'd him to be carry'd away, & he Expir'd at the Water side; Brigadier Monckton Wounded, Col.o Carlton, Major Barré, Capt Smyth Aid de Camp to Gen.l Wolfe, & Capt Spittle Major of Brigade Wounded, [redacted]; 1 Capt kill'd 12 Wounded; 6 Lieut.s kill'd 26 Wounded; 1 Ens.n kill'd 10 Wounded about 50 Men kill'd; *540 Wounded & Missing. The French had †9000 Men in the field besides Savages, and a great Number of the Militia of Quebec who arm'd themselves & Joyn'd their Canadians. Each Army had only one peice of Cannon.

*650 Kill'd wounded & missing including the ranks

†9500 by the French accounts

Very soon after the Action, a Large body appear'd in Our Rear, these were the Forces that watch'd us up the River, under the Command of Mons.r Bougainville.

†Brig.r Townsend, who now Commanded us, sent two Regiments with two peices of Cannon against them; they did not chuse to try the Event of a Scuffle, but made off. Lay on the field of battle this Night.

14.th Encamp'd on the Place of Action, began to build Redoubts to secure our Camp, & throw up some Works towards the Town, the Enemy threw shot & Shells from the Ramparts into our Camp.

Thus solely alone in the Action he Plan'd, & put in execution that scheme, which will ever denominate him the Conqueror of Canada

x See a Remark at the latter end of the book

Sept.r 17.th The French sent out from Quebec to desire terms of Capitulation; several well dress.t People came out & told us they were starving in Town.

18.th The Terms being agreed on Mons.r Ramsay, the Lieut. Governour, Deliver'd up the Town. The Inhabitants had no provisions for some Days, but as they were served with it from our Stores. Mons.r Vaudruiel the Governour Gen.l of Canada went off with the remains of the French Army, towards Montreal.

† They were allow'd the Honours of War

26.th The French Troops to the Number of 600 Imbarked for France.

Upon our taking Possession of Quebec, we found every thing in the greatest disorder, the Upper Town very much shatter'd & the lower Town quite demolish'd; Effect had our batterys at Point Levi.

Oct.r 18.th The Admiral Weigh'd in Ch. Saxon weigh'd anchor & sail'd for Londre saluting the Garrison with 21 Guns.

We Immediately began to repair the Houses to quarter our Troops; the Winter set in early & very severe, which caus'd our Soldiers to suffer many but unavoidable hardships, such as Cold & bad Lodging; cutting & drawing home the firing for themselves & the Officers, in the extremity of the Weather; frequent Fatigues & watchings; hard duty & much Affliction from the Scurvy, occasioned by living entirely on salt Provisions; nor could the Officers procure fresh for themselves at all times. Some Officers, & a great number of Men died, or were disabled during

2 Sloops of War the Rose Horse 20 & Porcupine 10 Guns to winter at Quebec

Captains Miller & McCartney.

26.th Gen.l Monkton sail'd down the River

Nov.r 24.th this night 4 French Ships pass'd

Salem & sail'd down the River [illegible]

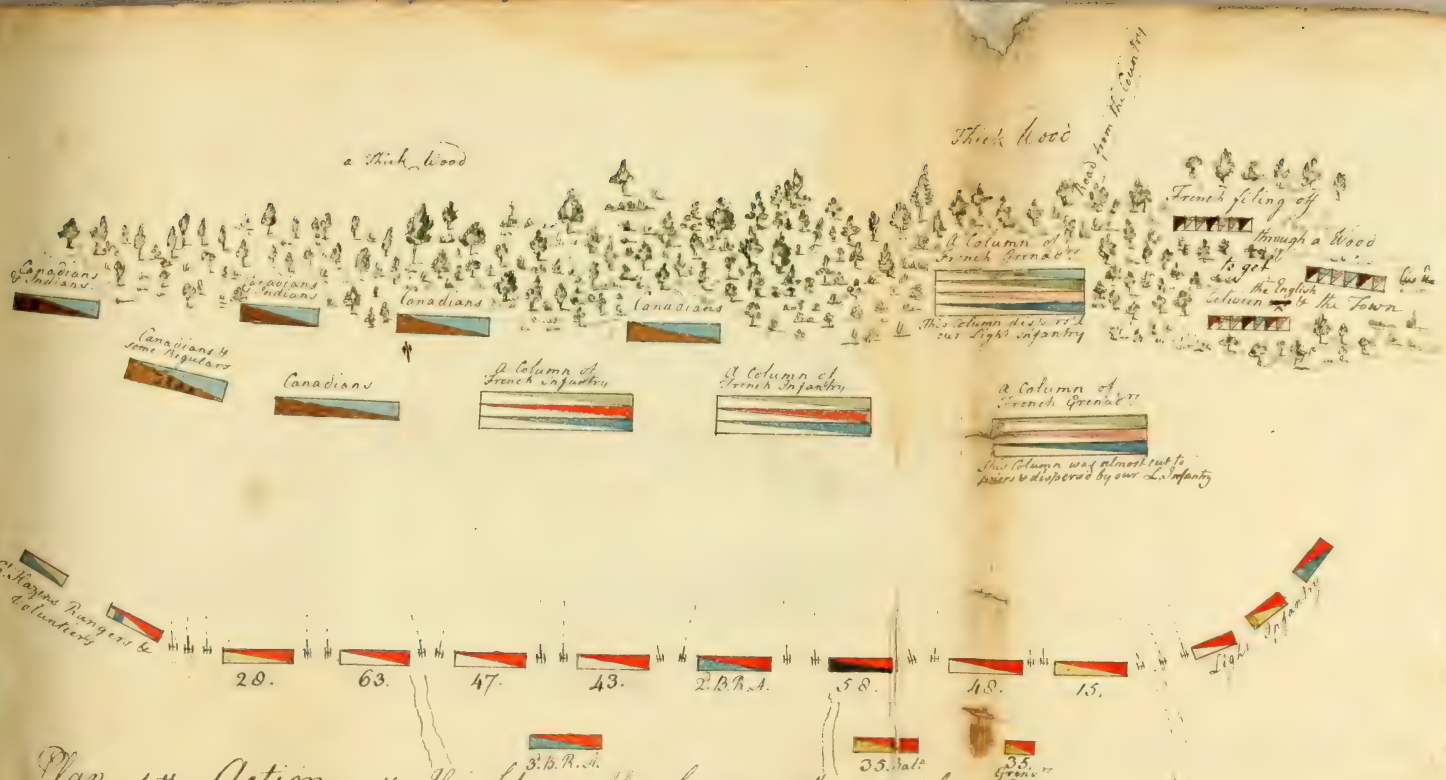
1759. Nov.r 2 during the Course of this Winter, which was more severe than Commonly happens here —

Capt. Miller with about 20 of his Men sailing on board the French Ship Rich. ran aground & struck & Light & overset when Loaded Powder which communicated with the Magazine & blew up & Wiped kill'd part of the men & wounded the Capt.n so dreadfully that he Died soon after

Upon the Frost setting in, the People of this Country kill all the Meat they propose using for the Winter it Freezes & is preserv'd Fresh, the Enemy knowing this, & suspecting we might be supply'd, sent down party's on the South side the river to secure all the provisions they could find, as we were ignorant of their intent, at first we did not mind them, tho' we could see them every day going backward & forward on the opposite side the Water, but when we were told what they were about, our light Infantry were sent over in Whiter Conscription Vessels for the Starving Canadian Spies the Officers Setts English merchants in Quebec, by which much money was gathered & relieved the poor Wretches. this their own Clergy confess'd would not have been done had it been our case.

river on the Ice, & presently dislodg'd them & made a few prisoners, however we had the Mortification to find they had Carry'd off all the Fresh Provisions to Jacques Cartier, where their Army had taken Post & strongly Fortify'd; this lyes on the Quebec side about 30 Miles up the River, by which they prevented any provision being brought into the Garrison from that side, & the Inhabitants on the South side being now plundered by them, made our distresses in that point very great. some time after this they sent down a Large force, to Establish a Post at Point

Feb.y 1760. The River Laurence froze across



Plan of the Action on the Heights of Abraham 28th of April 1760

NB. The English Army was drawn up only two deep

1739. 6r
Nov. 2 during the Course of this Winter

PLAN of Quebec and Heights of Abraham
The French had Cannon Mounted only in the Flanks of the Bastions; The Embrasures in the Faces and Curtains were broke out by the English when besieged in 1760
The Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 shew where our Block Houses stood
River St. Lawrence
the Suburbs of St. Roque
Redoubts made by the English in 1759 to secure their Encampment
Here the Action 13th Sept 1759
Here the Advanced Block house which blew up 30th April 1760
Bastion
St. Ursula's Convent
Laurence

Feb 29th — Levi & Bombard the Town; we march'd over the river
from the 22d to the 28th — on the Ice, drawing two peices of Cannon, 6 Pounders, with us, & soon
4 Regiments with L't Infantry march'd across the River on the Ice & drew the Six pounders with them — 2 more were left on the Ice ready if occasion — the Enemy had near 1000 men kill'd, lost about 60 men — * Enemy rais'd Ladders against a Church to practice their men to Mount — but many accidents happening they drop'd the Enterprize —
obliged them to relinquish that scheme, & make the best of
their way back; we took a few prisoners, to prevent any
more disturbance from that Quarter, we built block-
houses on the Eminences opposite the Town; we likwise
erected a Chain of Block houses on the Back of the
Town towards the Heights of Abrahom, at proper distances from the
Wall. During the Winter the French Army at Jacques
Cartier, were Victual'd & prepar'd to come down two
different times, * to attempt an escalade on the back of
the Town; but by our intelligence & good precautions,
which their Friends in Town punctually acquainted
them with, they found they could not surprize us
March. & we should be ready to receive them, therefore they
thought it most adviseable to postpone their
Short Part of the Enemy's Camp Attack'd by our L't Infantry — & carry'd — the Place near call'd Calvaire near St Jaquelin — the Enemy had about 20 kill'd & wounded —
Visit it till the Weather would permit them to keep
the Field, as lying out a few nights in that inclement
season, must inevitably have destroy'd a great part
of their Army. Thus we pass'd the Winter in continual
Alarms, & suffer'd more hardships than perhaps any Troops
were ever before expos'd to.
The Winter we had plenty of a very good Beef called Ox Ox with
April. Quebec is Divided into two Towns, the Upper & the Lower,

Quebec from the Point Levi Opposite to Boston

April. the communication is up a Steep high rock, to be render'd inaccessible; the Lower town is next the Harbour, & here reside chiefly the Merchants & Traders with their Stores, & here in general were the best Houses. the Upper Town is on an excepsive high Rock hanging over the Lower, & so defended with Battery's, no ships can lye before it, being above the reach of their Guns; the Rock in most places is cut down perpendicular; in the Upper Town the Gentry live, & all the Publick Buildings are here. to the Field it is weak, as you may see the foot of the Wall from the Heights at 600 or 700 Yards distance, & in some places it is low, it has a very indifferent ditch which adds but little to its Stength. the Town in general must have look'd well before we demolish'd it.

The River round the Town broke about the Middle of this Month.

Drink made like Spruce beer from the Hemlock tree found to recover our Scorbutic men very fast.

2 Sloop Schooner was fitted out to the command given to Lt Hartye the 25th the Lord Town the Governour to hasten up our fleet as she could get it — the Canadians brought in some good brown Sugar drawn from a Tree but unlike the Maple —

April 27th Very early this Morning a French Man was taken up floating on a Cake of Ice passing the Town, he inform'd us that the French Army, above 12,000 Men were coming down to besiege us, that he was in a batteau with some Cannon, & was overset by the Ice, that the Regular Troops were in the Frigates & Vessels that lay up the River all Winter, the Canadians

a Sergeant of the French Artillery. he had pass'd the Town on the Ice to the side of Point Levi and brought him back again

in a Violent Storm which happen'd yesterday Evening —

April .... & Indians came part in Canoes & part by Land, were now within about 9 Miles of us; their Cannon Stores &c.ª were mostly in their Ships, the Regim.ts were immediately Order'd out to Oppose their Landing, but they were before hand with us, & had already landed at Canouge; however we prevented them from Cutting off our out posts at St Foix & Loretto, as they intended.

28th Our Whole Army consisting of 3500 Men march'd out of the Garrison, carrying Spades & pickaxes with them in Order,+ to throw up Lines on the Heights, to keep the Enemy as far from the Town as possible: Gen.l Murray, seeing the French Army Assembling in some hurry & confusion, & our Army being drawn up in good Order, each battalion having two peices of Cannon, thought this a favourable Opportunity to endeavour to route them; we March'd towards them in the same Order we were drawn up, but to Extend our line as far as possible to prevent our being flank'd: we were oblig'd to make only two ranks; we beat them out of some redoubts, & from Several Eminences they had Occupied in our Front, a heavy Column of French Grenadiers oppos'd our light Infantry, who were advanc'd on Our Right; the French Grenadiers were drove

Our Artillery consist.s of 2 Howitzers & 16. Six pounders with 2 Howitzers

+ these lines were laid out by the Chief Engr 2 Days before

1760
April - & almost cut to pieces by the Light Infantry who put them quite into the front of our Army, but having broke in the Pursuit, were easily Routed by a fresh Column, sent to sustain the first, & being Stretch'd along the Front, prevented our Right from firing. Most of the Officers of the Light Infantry were wounded & the men were not brought up again during the Action. The Grenadiers of the 35th were sent up to Support the light Infantry, they push'd the French Column, but suffer'd exceedingly, 16 Men only, of that Comp.y returning: We follow'd the retreating Enemy close to a Wood, where the Fugitives had rally'd, & their Savages had gather'd, from hence they fir'd furiously on us, killing our men very fast, & being cover'd by the Trees we could see but few of them, Our Cannon were of no service to us, as we could not draw them through the soft ground & gullies of Snow, near three feet deep. The Enemy now began to file off through the Skirts of the Wood, to get between us & the Town, the General Observing this, & having Lost above a third of his Army, Order'd a Retreat, the Enemy did not pursue us Closely, nor did we

+ Three French took a small Mill from the French Column & maintain'd it. See a note on this at the other end of the book

+ they were 60 men strong

+ we were oblig'd to leave our Cannon sticking in the Snow

April – retire in, g… very … d suffer'd much,

& some of ou… up near our [illegible]

advanc'd B… entire stop to them,

we lost 1100 … best officers; had a

great Mang… d to Town in a poor

condi… too great 3100 against

14,000 Men; … termin'd to keep them

out of the Town as long as possible, & without loss

of time, set to Work to put the almost naked

Fortification into some posture of Defence.

29th Last Night the Enemy open'd Trenches about 600

Yards from the Walls, they were hard at Work

prolonging & Strengthning them, & we were busy

within filling up the Empty Parapet, breaking

out Embrasures in the Curtains & faces of the

Bastions, Drawing the Cannon from the Lower

Town & face toward the Sea, & mounting them

where they were now more necessary. The General

had Caus'd a large Quantity of Fascines, pickets

& Stockades to be made in Winter; with these we

fac'd the Cheeks of our Embrasures & fraised the

lowest parts of the Walls, & they were of the greatest

service to us, preventing the Stones from flying about

58

This Action Lasted near – two hours very Obstinately Disputed. The French say they lost near 2000 men –

+ The French Returns made 18,000 Men.

30th Our Large Advanc'd Block House blew up by a spark which fell on the Powder Magazine there were no Many lives lost tho the Men & Officers were much Burn'd.

* These Fascines the Canadians have Obliged us to make in the Winter & bring them in –

Pasted onto blue paper removed & repair 1760 APRIL "I ALMOST CUT – APRIL 20TH

1760
April – & almost cut to pieces by the Light Infantry who put them quite into the front of our Army, but having broke in the Pursuit, were easily Routed by a second Column, sent to sustain the first, & being Stretch'd, along the Front, prevented our Right Wing from firing. Most of the Officers of the Light Infantry were wounded & the men were not brought up again during the Action. the Grenadiers of the 35th were sent up to Support the light Infantry, they push'd the French Column, but suffer'd exceedingly, 16 Men only, of that Comp. returning: We follow'd the retreating Enemy close to a Wood, where the Fugitives had rally'd, & their Savages had gather'd, from hence they fir'd furiously on us, killing our men very fast, & being cover'd by the Trees we could see but few of them, Our Cannon were of no service to us, as we could not draw them through [illegible] & gullies of Snow, near three [illegible] now began to file off through [illegible] Wood, to get between us & the Fo[illegible] serving this, & having Lost above [illegible], Order'd a Retreat, the Enemy [illegible]sely, nor did we

+ these Grenadiers took a small Mill from the French Column & maintain'd it. See a note in this at the other end of the book

+ they were 60 men strong out

+ we were oblig'd to leave our Cannon sticking in the Snow

April — retire in very good Order, they had suffer'd much,
& some of our army drawing up near our
advanc'd Block-house, put an entire stop to them.
we lost 1100 Men & several of our best officers; had a
great many Wounded & return'd to Town in a poor
condition, the Odds were too great 3100 against
14,000 Men; however we were determin'd to keep them
out of the Town as long as possible, & without loss
of time, set to Work to put the almost naked
Fortification into some posture of Defence.

29th Last Night the Enemy open'd Trenches about 600
Yards from the Walls, they were hard at Work
prolonging & Strengthning them, & we were busy
within filling up the Empty Parapet, breaking
out Embrasures in the Curtains & faces of the
Bastions, Drawing the Cannon from the Lower
Town & face toward the Sea, & mounting them
where they were now more necessary. The General
had Caus'd a large Quantity of Fascines, pickets
& Stockades to be made in Winter; with these we
fac'd the Cheeks of our Embrasures & fraised the
lowest parts of the Walls, & they were of the greatest
service to us, preventing the Bombs from flying over

This Action Lasted near two hours very obstinately disputed. the French say they lost near 2000 men —

+ The French returns made 18,000 Men.

30th Our Large Advanc'd Block-house blew up by a spark which fell on the Powder Magazine there were not many lives lost tho' the men & officers were much Burn'd.

* These fascines the Canadians were obliged to make in the Winter & bring them in —

1760

April — & killing our Men, & securing us against an Escalade we wanted much the Direction of our Chief Engineer Major Mackellar, he was shot in the body the 2nd of the Action & lay dangerously ill.

May 9th the Lowestoff Frigate, Capt.n Dean came up to the Town, being the first Vessel since the fleet went away, this gave the Garrison great spirits, convincing us that there was not a French Fleet in the River, which the French positively asserted. the Frigates & ships which brought down their Army lay at Touloon Cove.

3d the Fortify'd House was set on fire by a Ball from one of our Guns & much part of the Town in that Quarter was burnt down by this accident

8th a moving Magazine on Cape Diamond Bastion was blown up by a Spark reaching it, several Men were scorched but none killed

10. the Enemy Open'd two Batterys against us, one of 6, the other of 4 guns, from 12 to 24 Pounders, & threw Shells from two Mortars of 10 & 13 inches —

11th They open'd another Battery of 3 Guns, fired extream brisk from all their Artillery, we preserv'd a great superiority of fire, as by this time we had got 40 peices of heavy Cannon, to bear on their works, wherewith we ply'd them most effectualy. having compleated what we intended on the Ramparts, we began to Erect two Cavalier Batterys on the highest ground within the Walls, & to make Redans

may — on the outside to cover the Gates.

12th Directed our fire chiefly against the Enemys Six Gun Battery, which we Silenc'd till Evening, they afterwards fir'd from three smaller guns only, in that Battery.

13th Disabled some of the Enemys guns in the other Batterys, as we Observ'd they lessen'd their fire & closed their Embrasures, they threw several Carcasses towards our Provision Store.

14th The fire from the Enemy very Slack, ours encreased having brought more Cannon against them. Our artillery exceedingly well serv'd, beating down their Works very fast. they have made no material impression on the Walls.

15th about 9 oClock this Night his Majesty's Ships the Vanguard 70 guns, Commodore Swanton, & the Diana Frigate, Capt. Schomberg, came up to the Town. the Enemy beat to Arms in their Camps we did the same in Town.

16th Early this Morning Our † two Frigates sail'd up above the Town to attack the 4 French Frigates at the Toulon. the French got all their Ships under way in the greatest hurry & made off. it was so expected

† The Lowestoff & Diana

May — prospect to us, to see our two Frigates drive a fleet
before them, & in sight of an Hostile Army. three
1. French of the French Frigates were forc'd a shore & destroy'd,
Sail that escap'd was the other escap'd to Montreal. the Languard followed
the Marie the Frigates above the Toulon

17th. Some time last night the French rais'd the Siege
leaving their tents standing, all their Artillery, and
The French had 150 Officers killed in the Action & Siege — by their own confession — Stores, Numbers of Arms, baggage, & a Quantity of
Merchandize of various kinds; the Merchants from
Montreal crowding to the Camp with their goods
as they thought, having gain'd the Action, they were
certain of taking the Town in a few days; they went
off so precipitantly, that they forgot even their Church
Plate, which fell a prey to some of our Light Infantry,
who thought it no sacriledge, to secure it, and apply
it to their own Use. We pursued some Miles, took
several Waggons, with Wounded Men & some baggage,
but could not come up with the body; we only took
care of the Baggage, the Wounded we let proceed.
the Enemy's Loss was considerable, they confess that the
Action & Siege cost them above 3000 Men, & a great
Number of Officers, that each Night they were oblig'd

May — to pay their Canadians half a Dollar a man, before they would go to work in the Trenches, our Artillery did them so much Mischief; they kill'd us very few Men in the Siege, nor did they do much damage to the Walls, tho' an Opinion prevail'd amongst them, that firing our own Cannon from the Ramparts, would tumble the Walls down. The Lowestoff going up the river to Cannonade the French Army in their Retreat, unluckily struck upon an hidden Rock & sunk, all the People & many things were saved. This is a most afflicting Stroke to the French, as all their hopes for restoring their affairs in Canada, depended on the retaking Quebec, so on the contrary by Obliging them to raise the Siege, the Canadians & Indians have forsaken them, they have ruin'd their Army, lost all their Stores & Expended the Amunition which they may Want for the Defence of the upper parts of their Country; & their Miscarriage here, in all probability will greatly contribute to render the Conquest of the other parts less difficult.

June 29th a Serjeant of the Highlanders was kill'd by Lightning & 2 Men were much hurt

13th Lord Colvil with the Fleet from Halifax arrived.

July 8th Gen. Murray with about 2500 Men imbarked in Sloops & 57 Schooners, & next day sail'd up the River for Montreal to this Summer we were well supplied with Salmon & other fish

July — to cooperate with Gen.l Amherst towards the reduction of Canada: two Regiments from Louisbourg the 22.d & 40.th Joyn'd them in the River, they landed on several Islands in their progress up: this Army had the Honour of being attended, by the Whole French Army all the Way, as the Passage is extreamly Difficult, the little fleet was oblig'd to anchor every Night, the French Marching as they sail'd, & when they anchor'd, constantly encamped on the North Shore opposite to them. The Navigation was conducted by Capt.n Deane, with the Diana Frigat, for which he has great Merit. Numbers of the Country people came in to Gen.l Murray, & laid down their Arms, & several small Villages surrendered to him. The Army under Gen.l Amherst came by the way of the Lakes, reduc'd fort Levi & some Lesser Forts; Col.o Haviland with an Army had come by Lake Champlain, to Reduce Isle aux Noix, which Lies in the Lake about 6 Leagues from St. John's, this Island the French had fortify'd & had a large body of Men here to prevent our Boats from passing to St. John's with our army, as they Expected their greatest force would come this Way.

June 21.st Gen.l Amherst's Army Imbarked for Oswego.

Aug.st 10 & 11.th This Army sail'd from Oswego in Batteaus &c.t

17.th The French brig Ottawa taken by 5 Whale boats &c.t carrying 14 Guns, they were commanded by Lieu.t William from the French brig mounted one 18 pounder, seven 12 pounders, two 8 pounders, was 150 Tons & had 100 Men on board.

† This Army sail'd from Crown Point 11.th Aug.st

25. Fort Levi capitulated his situated most Advantageously on Isle Royal

1760.

July — after some batteries had been raisd against the Island, the French stole away from it, Gen.l Amherst reduc'd the Fort at La Gallette & some other posts on his

Sept.r 7.th Way, & the three Armys without the Knowledge of each other, accidentaley landed on the Island of Montreal much about the same time. General Murray as soon as he landed proceeded to attack the Town, he had just prepar'd to storm a Redoubt that led to one of the Gates, whilst the body of the Army march'd forwards, drawing two Shott 24 Pounders with them. but he was Stop'd by a French Officer with a Flag whom the Governour Genenl had sent out [illegible], to acquaint him they were the capitulating with Gen.l Amherst, having sent to treat with him immediatly on his landing. durin

Sept.r — these Opperations against Montreal, a Part of the Army left behind at Quebec, who were not recover'd, when Gen.l Murray Sail'd, embark'd on board small Vessels & went up the River to reduce the Strong Post at Jacques Cartier; we had near 1200 Men under the Command of Col.o Frazer — landed about 2 Miles above the Fort & March'd directly towards it, we receiv'd some Cannon Shot on the road, from a few guns they had planted in different Places; a Messenger with a

Murray's army Land on the Island of Montreal

Sept.r 2.d 4.th Gen.l Amherst's Army past the Rapids of St Lau du Lac, Batteau de Cedres, Buisson, & Soulet De Coyeade, a most dangerous passage — he lost 46 Batteaux, 2 Whale boats, 1 Row Galley, & 24 men were drowned —

Sept.r 6.th Gen.l Amherst's army Landed on the Isle of Montreal

Sept.r 8.th Brigadier Haviland's army Landed on Montreal Isle.

Sept.r 9 Col.o Fraser Landed at Jacques Cartier

59

1760

Sept^r. — road, to devire a truce for [illegible] days, till [illegible] could be received concerning the fate of Montreal, [illegible] this was rejected, and an immediate Surrender of the Place demanded, & this in turn was refus'd — we March'd on drawing two field Pieces & an Howitzer with us; the Commander the Marquis d'Albergotti, had collected the Militia of the Country into the Fort, as he had but few regular Troops; we Carry'd with us seven Cohorn Mortars upon throwing a few shells into the place, all the Militia ran out the back way, & it was surrendered.

9th. We march'd into it the same day we landed: found but 3 Officers & 25 Soldiers. the Situation of this Place is extreamly strong, & if properly defended, would cost much trouble & many lives to reduce it. The Marquis said he had the Honour of surrendring the last Place in all Canada

Sept^r 8th. The Town of Montreal with all Canada was surrendered Montreal surrender'd the day before to his Britanick Majesty. the Articles are very Honourable. Montreal lyes on the River S^t Laurence, in the Island of Montreal, above Quebec to the Southward about *180 Miles) 60 Leagues; its Situation is very pleasant, & the Town looks well, the Fortifications are very poor, not calculated for a Defence against Cannon. this Place was a great Mart, where the Indians brought in their Furs

Canada

Sept^r.... After the Reduction, a part of the Army return'd to Quebec, the rest were quarter'd in Villages between that & Montreal. This Winter we pass'd with more Ease & Satisfaction than we had done the Preceding one, we had no Enemy to alarm us, the Necessaries of Life were tolerably Plenty, & we suffer'd no hardships. The Summers in Canada are extreamly Pleasant, & tho' the Ground is bound up in Frost seven Months of the Year, yet the Soil is so good, that Immediately after it's released from its [redacted] frozen fetters, it produces Vegetables of all Sorts in great abundance, the Vegetation being surprisingly Quick. the Hares & Foxes of this Country in Winter, change their Colour from brown to almost White.

1761
June 1^st. An Order came from Gen^l. Amherst for several of the Regiments to March for Crown Point, from Quebec.

6^th. The 15^th. Regiment March'd

8^th. The 35^th. Regiment March'd to St Augustine 15 Miles. part of the 28^th. Reg^t. were Canton'd here.

9^th. To Jacques Cartier, 15 Miles. thus far the Cantonments of the 28^th. Reach'd.

10^th. March'd to De chambaud, 15 Miles. part of the 43^d. Regim^t. were Canton'd here.

11^th. Halted at de Chambaud.

1761

June 12th March'd to St. Ann's, 16 miles. part of the 48th Regt. here.

13th To Champlain, 14 Miles. part of the 48th Regt. here.

14th To Trois Riviers, 14 Miles. part of the 48th Regt. here. This is a very pretty compact town, in a pleasant situation, on the Banks of the River St Laurence: nearly centrical between Quebec & Montreal. here Col. Burton resided as Governour.

15th Halted

16th March'd to Maschiesch, 17 Miles. part of the 48th Regt.

17th March'd to Mashinongie, 15th Miles, this was the last of the Cantonements of the 48th Regiment. very large fish att Mashinongie, not unlike a pike, very good

18th March'd to Bertie, 6 miles. here part of the 46th were. thus far we March'd on the North Banks of the River St Laurence. All those Villages we pass'd through, are most Charmingly situated in well chosen fertile spots, on the North Banks of this River, the houses are but very indifferent, tho built of Stone, all in a Straggling Manner and four or five hundred yards distance between many of them.

19th Cross'd the River in large boats to Sorrel on the South Side, about 4 Miles Over, Cantonement of the 44th Regt. Our Baggage was brought in Sloops from Quebec, up

June -- the River St Laurence into the Lake St Peters, within about 3 Miles of this Place, but the Sloops could go no farther with us, as we were to go up the River Sorrel; we were therefore Imploy'd the 3 following Days in removing our Baggage into Batteaus (flat bottomed boats that will carry from 14 to 20 Men) We had about 30 for our Reg.t; the Soldiers row these Boats except upon Particular Occasions.

22.d Our Soldiers made 150 Oars this Night by Moon light the Oars of the Batteaus being lost.

23.d Set off in Our Batteaus & rowed to the Parish of St Antoine, 38.th Miles, against the Stream.

24.th Rowed to the Parish of St Charles, 21 Miles.

25.th Rowed to Fort Chamblé. Miles, built by the French in 1711, & abandon'd by them in 1760, on the approach of the English army under Col.o Haviland; the Walls are strong & high a Square of 4 Bastions, the Dwellings are built Shedwise all round the inside, & not to be seen from without; it mounts several small Cannon, Patteraras, & Swivels, all under Cover, a great advantage in this Country; — The River washes the Walls on one Side, & to the Land it is surrounded with very strong Stockades,

1761

June — 'tis a most noble defence against Indians, or any Body of Men with small arms only. here part of the 44th Regim.t was quarter'd.

+ 26th Went by land to St Teresa, 7 miles, very few inhabitants. From Chamble' to this place our batteaux were oblig'd to be drag'd up the River by the Soldiers, the Men frequently wading to their Necks, & with much difficulty & great Labour got them up, the Stream is so very rapid; our Baggage was carry'd on Waggons & Carts; this they call a Carrying Place, where you are forc'd to unload your boats & carry your goods & sometimes your boats too by Land. No troops here, & only two or 3 distant houses.

+ here the French had a small Stockaded Fort, which was surpriz'd & burn'd & the People made Prisoners by Major Rogers with a Party of Rangers.

27th March'd to St Johns, 9 Miles, no habitations on the road, Nor troops quarter'd here. This was a Place of Consequence, lying on a Deep Navigable River, which runs directly into Lake Champlain, about 16 Miles from hence; here the French had a Strong Fort & large Stores, this was the Port for their Arm'd Vessels & other Craft, by which they were Masters of the Lake, supported Crown Point and Ticonderoga & made incursions into our Colonies. they

1760

June ... burn'd & abandon'd it in 1760. since we left Sorrel we have met with no Villages, only here & there a single house at 5 or 6 Miles distance. we Encamp'd here two Days. inconceiveable numbers of Muskitos.

30th Embark'd on board Briggs, Schooners & Sloops; these had been Arm'd Vessels belonging to the French we sail'd for Crown Point.

July 4th Arriv'd at Crown Point, near 50 leagues from St Johns, directly through Lake Champlain, a very pleasant Navigation & seldom attended with any trouble; we pass'd by † Isle aux Noix which was attack'd by an army under Col. Haviland in 1760, the Situation is extreamly Strong & the French had fortify'd it with a tripple row of Entrenchments well Friezed & mounted with many Cannon, the Island is Surrounded, except in one small Place with an impassable Morass, the whole is but a few Acres, it lyes on the lake Champlain between five & six leagues from St Johns, tis a great pass

† Isle aux Noix lies between 5 & 6 leagues from St Johns in y Lake Champlain y French had a Fort on it when Col. Haviland's Army appeared before it & began to raise Batt.

the following Regiments were encamp'd at Crown Point when we
35 Arriv'd. 15th Amherst's — 27th Blatheney's five Comp.
40th Armigers — 42d Royal Highlanders 2 Battalions
& about 2000 Provincials, under the Gen. Lyman.

1761
July 8th the 28th Regt arriv'd, they cross'd the Lake in Sloops &c
Batteaux as did the rest of the Regiments that came
after us from Canada, all pursuing the same route.
every Regiment whilst they remain'd here work'd at
the New Fort, it stands on a rising ground about
250 Yards from the Old French Fort, demolish'd
& abandon'd by them when Gen.l Amherst was
marching into this Country, & he took possession of
it July 4th 1759. this is a pentagon, capable of
containing a great Number of Men, & if ever finish'd
properly will be strong, but must cost much
labour, Expence, & time, the Ditch is cut out of the
solid Rock; the Plan was laid by Col.o Eyres.
three large Strong Casmated Redoubts are built on
Eminences near the Fort.
13th the 40th Regim.t & 1st Batt.n of Roy.l Highlanders, march'd
from hence for Ticonderoga + from Crown Point
22d the 2d Batt.n of the Roy.l Highlanders march'd.
24th the 15th Regim.t March'd.
27th the 35 Regim.t March'd, to Ticonderoga 18 Miles;
1758 July 8th we pass'd by the Saw Mills, near Which Lord How
was kill'd Soon after + landing; & Gen.l Abercrombie with

July Sixteen thousand Men was defeated July 8th 1758,
(It's about 2 miles from the Saw mills to the Landing Place the Entrance into Lake George)
in attempting to force the French lines, defended
by Genl. Moncalm with 3000 Men, Genl. Abercrombie with
the remains of his Army, repassed Lake George to
the Ground where Fort Wm Henry had stood, there he
(A most pusillanimous Action)
Incamp'd, & Order'd the Army to Intrench themselves.

28th: Embark'd in Batteaus & rowed towards Fort George,
at Night we put in at Sabbath day Point. here a large
detachment of the Jersey Provincial Regt under their
Col: [Parker] was cut off in July 1757 being met by the
Van of Genl. Moncalm's Army, going to besiege
Fort Willm Henry.

29th: Arriv'd at Fort George, about 40 Miles from
Ticonderoga, quite the length of Lake George. this
Fort is on a rising ground four or five hundred Yards
from the Place Fort Willm Henry Stood, taken & demolish'd
by the French in Augt 1757; this is built of Stone, was
intended for a large Pentagon, as yet one Bastion
only is finish'd. it was begun by Genl. Abercrombie
after he had retreated to this ground from Ticonderoga.
Col: Eyres was the Projector.

30th: March'd to Fort Edward, 14 Miles. this Fort is a pretty
large Oblong Square of four Bastions irregular; tis built

1761

July — of Wood, & has 37 Peices of heavy Cannon besides Mortars Mounted; but like most of Our Forts in this part of the World, greatly commanded by the Hills near it. this Lyes close on Hudsons River.

31st. March'd to Saratoga, 14 Miles; remarkable for the lines thrown up here by the 44th & 48th Regts in 1755

Augt. 1st. Halted here.

2d. March'd to the Half Moon, 28 Miles: pass'd by Still Water, about Mid Way. the half Moon was so Call'd, because the Course of the River runs in that shape at this Place. & Still Water on account of the Slowness of the Stream.

3d. March'd to the half way house, 6 Miles

4th. March'd to Albany, 6 Miles, & Immediately without Stopping Embark'd on board Sloops, prepar'd to receive us, & Sail'd down Hudsons River for New York. all these Places from Fort Edward lye on Hudsons river, the Inhabitants are but few.

A very fatiguing March of more than 630 miles

8th Pass'd New York & landed at Staten Island, about 6 Miles below New York & 170 from Albany. We Encamp'd on Statten Island with the Regts that had march'd before us from Crown Point. & the other Regts follow'd

Aug.st ... in Succession. We had 11 Regt.s Encamp'd here

15th Amherst's. — 17th Monckton's. — 27th Blakeney's. —
28th Townsend's. — 35th Otway's. — 40th Armiger's. —
42d. Royal Highlanders, two Battalions & 43d. Talbot's. —
48th Webb's — 60th Haviland's, 4th Batt.n Roy.l Americans
Whilst we remain'd Encamp'd here we were constantly
Exercis'd & Every Regiment in turn Reviewed by
Gen.l Amherst.

Nov.r 8th the Regim.ts began to Embark for an Expedition
against Martinico

11th The Embarkation was finish'd & the Fleet Sail'd
down to Sandy hook. About 25 Miles below Nyork.

19th Sail'd out of the Hook under Convoy of the Devonshire
66 Guns, the Aleide 60, Norwich 50, & Penzance 40.
Gen.l Monckton Commanded the Troops. Steered for the
Island of Barbadoes.

24th Spoke with the Packet from England, were told M.r Pitt
had resign'd. in our Passage we had one very heavy
Squall of Wind, most of the Ships suffer'd in their Masts
Yards, or Sails, but none Materially —

Dec.r 23d Made the Island of Barbadoes.

24th Anchor'd in Carlisle bay. five Batt.ns from Bellisle
61st Grey's, — 69th Colvill's, 76th Huffanes 2 Batt.ns 90th Morgan's
had got in 10 days before us. with the 58th in another

1761

under Admiral Rodney.

Ships	Guns	Ships	Guns
Foudroyant	80	Stag	32
Dublin	74	Aetson	28
Temeraire	74	Lizard	28
Culloden	74	Levant	28
Dragon	74	Amazon	24
Vanguard	74	Echo	24
Temple	70	Grey hound	20
Marlborough	68	Rose	20
Stirling Castle	64	Virgin	
Raisonable	64	Woolwich	
Modeste	64	Guardalupe	
Nottingham	60	Barbadoes	
Falkland	50	Antigua	
Sutherland	50	**Bombs**	
Frigates		Granada	10
Repulse	32	Basilisk	10
1762 Crescent	32	Thunder	10

Jan.ry 5th The Fleet sail'd from Barbadoes. It is an exceeding pleasant Island, rising from the Water with a gradual Ascent toward the Center, interspersed with Plantations of Cocoa & other Exotics, the Whole

Jan^y 4 — has the Appearance of a Beautiful Garden. It was a very fine & uncommon sight to us, to see the Ground wear so glorious a Verdure, & fruit ripening on the Trees at Christmas. we † just come having from a Country cover'd with Snow

6th Made the Island of Martinico.

St Ann's Bay 7th Anchor'd in the Cul de Sac Marin, a large Bay to the Eastward of Fort Royal; the † Raisonable Man of War, ran aground near this bay & was lost.

† 64 Guns comanded by Capt Shuldom. This is the second Ship he lost.

8th at Night the Flat bottom'd boats were sent up to the head of this Bay, that by rowing along the Shore, and firing their Swivels, they might alarm the Enemy, and discover their Strength. in one of the Boats, were 30 Marines, † who landed near a Battery & overset two Six pounders. a Midshipman was kill'd & 2 or 3 Sailors were Wounded.

† they were Order'd not to Land

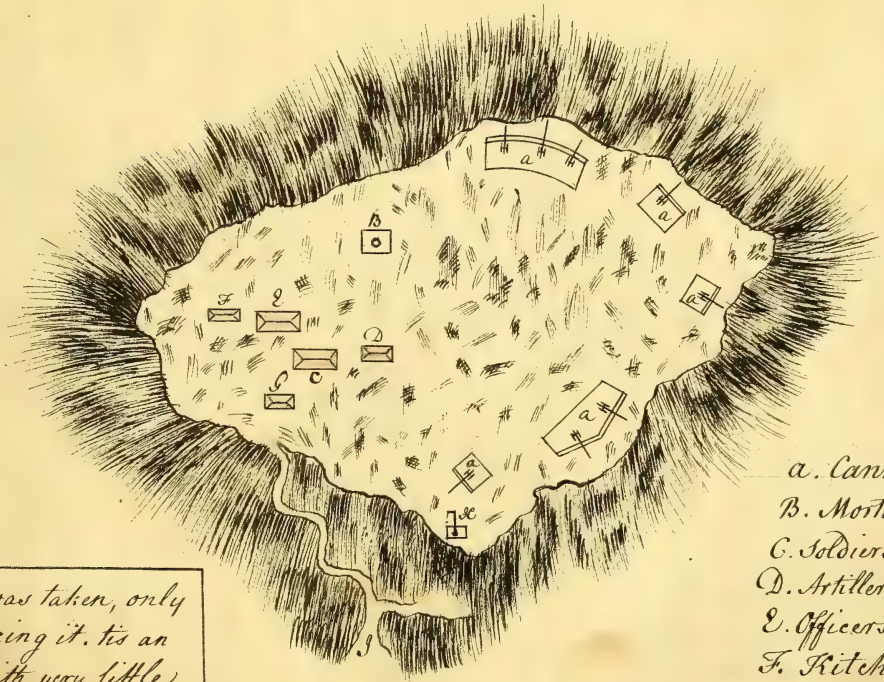
9th The Second Brigade under Brigadier Ruffane landed on the South [illegible] side of this Bay, the Enemy abandond three Batterys of two Guns each & fled; the Rangers on Securing the Country took an Officer of Militia Pris^r who was Excessively frightned, supposing the Rangers to be Indians, being dress't & painted as such.

10th The 1st & 3d Brigades, under the Brigadiers Haviland & Grant, sail'd to the Great Cove d'Arlet & landed, with part of the Light Infantry, under Lt Col Scott who were sent to take post

1762
Jan.ry opposite the Isle Ramiers, (Pidgeon Island), the Brigades marchd to the same post, taking with them 4 Royal Mortars, Shells, & Amunition.

11th The Enemy threw some Shot & Shells at us from the Island: some popping between our Light Infantry & the Enemy. a battery was intended for the Mortars on the Point of the Hill nearest the Island, but upon a second examination it was thought more prudent to desist; as the Island was found to be of no consequence, lying at too great a distance from the opposite Shore to give the Ships any Disturbance in going towards Fort Royal, & the Troops were orderd to March back. a Number of boats from Fort Royal were discoverd landing Men on this side. Just as we began our March at 11 oClock at Night, our Light Infantry were attackd by 150 Grenadiers, follow'd by a Number of Militia and Negroes, the Grenadiers behaved tolerably well & advanced, our Light Infantry reserv'd their fire till the Enemy were within 40 Yards, & then gave them the fire of two or 3 platoons, which put the Whole to the Route a Lieut. of the Enemy was killd & four grenadiers taken Prisrs. many

Pidgeon Island, in the Bay of Fort Royal Martinico



a. Cannon Batteries
B. Mortar Battery
C. Soldier's Barracks
D. Artillery's Barracks
E. Officers Barracks
F. Kitchen
G. a small Magazine
K. Crane to draw up Provisions
I. the only way to the Top of the Rock

This Draft was taken, only by sight & pacing it. tis an entire Rock with very little verdure. The Top very uneaven Craggy Rocks.

43 1762

map 7

Jan.y 27.— were Wounded as we heard by their groans, & several must have been kill'd, we did not Loose a Man.— went from hence to the Landing Place, about 6 Miles, the most rugged Mountainous Way that can possibly be conceived. the Troops that had landed at Cul de sac Marin not finding fresh water Embarkd this day & Joyn'd those at d'Arlet.

32.th The two Brigades that had Landed at Anse d'Arlet, arrivd reimb.

36.th the Whole sail'd from d'Arlet for Port Royal, the Enemy had a Chain of Batterys along the Shore from Cas des Navires to port Royal, the Ships of War that were sent against them, ran close to the Shore, & after a good Deal of firing, silenc'd them; the army landed without opposition at Cas Navires, to the Westward of Fort Royal & march'd towards Point Negro, lay on our Arms this Night. here part of the Army Encamp'd, the rest were posted to the Left. from hence we had a View of many Redoubts & Entrenchements thrown up by the Enemy on the road Leading to Fort Royal; a Very deep Valley lying between us & their Nearest Works, two batterys were order'd to be Erected to facilitate our passage over it, & check the Enemys fire from the Redoubts, as they had large Cannon in all their Works.

1762
Jan.ry 20th a Serjeant & Six Men of the Working Party kill'd.
Batterys near finish'd.

21st Open'd two Batterys, one of five the other of four 24 Pounders, with three 8 inch Mortars.

24th The following Disposition being Made, we attack'd the Enemys Works, the Second Brigade to make their push near the Sea Side & to Joyn the Grenadiers as soon as they ascend the hill; the Grenadiers supported by the 4th Brigade to lead the attack on the left of the 2d Brigade; the 5th Brigade to attack on the left of the Grenadiers; the Rangers with a body of Light Infantry, supported by a Battalion of the Royal Highlanders to attack on the left of the 5th Brigade; to these were afterwards added the 27th, 28th & 69th Reg.s: the 1st & 3d Brigades with a body of Light Infantry, were to March to the Left, to attempt a passage over the Mountains & gullies, in Order to fall upon the right Flank & rear of the Enemy; they began their March before day, but found that Way impassable, & were Oblig'd to return & follow the Rest. Our Grenadiers made their attack with Spirit & success, pushed the Enemy from Redoubt to Redoubt, & from one Entrenchment

DISPOSITION *for the Attack of the* FRENCH REDOUBTS . *Jamua*^{ry} 24th 1762 .

Left Attack

Brig^{r} *Walsh*

5th *Brigade*

Centre Attack

Brig^{r} *Grant*

Grenadiers Commanded by Lieut^{s} *Colonels*

Vaughan, Maspy, Fletcher.

Brig^{r} *Lord Rollo*

4th *Brigade*

Right Attack

Brig^{r} *Ruffane*

2.d *Brigade*

Maj^{r} *Campbells* *Highlanders*

Barbadoes *Volunteers* (500 -

map 8

Jan^ry ... to another, till at last we drove them into the Town, &
took Post on Morne Tortensan which lies directly above
the Town & overlooks the Fort at about 3200 Yards distance.
we drove the French out of 22 Redoubts & Strong breast works extending above 2 Miles. 7 of their Works had Cannon mounted in them — we kill'd a great many made a number of Prisoners, and
lost but few, tho' we push'd the Enemy above two Miles, Strong &
Fortify'd all the Way, both by art & Nature. this Service fell
Chiefly on a few Men, upon the Grenadiers of Otways, 35th Regt,
48th — Webbs, (the 31st & 2 Landers) & those of the 4th Regim^t, with some light Infan^y
as the Nature of the Ground on our Side, would not
admit many Troops to act at the same time. The
† They did not follow the Party that was to conduct them. They were commanded by Gen^l Ruffane. † Second Brigade by some Unlucky Mistake went out of
the Road & did not come up time Enough to assist the
Grenadiers. The 1st & 3d Brigades took Post to the Left
of the Army near Morne Garnier, the Rest were encamp^d
along Morne Tortensan down to point Negro. began
Batterys on Morne Tortensan against Fort Royal.
27th — between 4 & 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Left of our Com^y
a very deep Ravine or Gully Lay between our Army & Morne Garnier was attack'd by a Numerous Body of the Enemy, who
came down unperceived through the Bushes from
Morne Garnier, the Attack appear'd formidable,
as they were very Strong & came on with seeming
resolution; upon our advanc'd Sentrys being
fir'd at, the Men stood to their Arms, the first Body

1762
Jan.y 7th — that got together, rush'd into the Bushes, they were soon supported, & after some very smart firing, the Enemy were drove in Confusion, we seized the Glorious Opportunity, pursued the Enemy across a very deep ravine, mounting the Hill close at their heels against a Number of Cannon, & took possession of the Important Post of Morne Garnier, the Enemy flying before us from a Place they deem'd impregnable, & which, had they not thus led us to it, must have cost us many lives & much time to attack regularly; by nine oClock at Night we were entire masters of the Hill, having taken a large Strong Redoubt with a good Ditch, well Frieze'd & mounted with nine peices of heavy Cannon, in the redoubt we found a few french Grenadiers which we made Prisoners.— Morne Garnier is an Extream Strong Post, & comands every thing near it, Open to the Fort, which by supplying they might have Maintain'd a long time, it is much nearer than Morne Fortensan to Fort Royal. we had two Officers & [illegible] Men kill'd. we buried a Number of the Enemy & in the Woods & Canes we find many of their Dead or dying men, so that their loss must be

here we found plenty of ammunition & about 900 Barrells of provision

Gen.l Monckton was on board the Admiral's Ship when the welcome News was brought to him.

Jan.y 27th considerable

28th Turn'd the Cannon & Mortars we took on Morne Garnier against Fort Royal; the Enemy went off in such an Hurry that they either forgot or had not time to Spike them.

30th Open'd two Batterys on Morne Fortenvan against the Fort one of ten, the other of four 24 Pounders, with two 13 inch & one 10 inch Mortar.

31st Open'd another Battery on Fortenvan of four 24 Pounders & two 32 Pounders against the Fort. the 24 Pounders on the ten Gun Battery were chang'd for 32 Pounders as it was thought they could not have sufficient Effect at so great a distance. Fired from Morne Garnier with seven 32 Pounders & two 13 inch Mortars.

Feb.y 2 began to Erect a Battery in the Town for small Mortars

3 This Night the French beat the Chamade to Capitulate for Fort Royal. a drole Circumstance having happen'd late in the Evening, An English Soldier who had got drunk in some Cellar in the Town at Night Stagger'd to the Fort, swearing as he went, that we were just coming to storm them with 14,000 Men, they came out, took him & carry'd him to their Commander, he still persisted, this made them keep a good look out, supposeing there might be something in it, & when they perceiv'd

1762
Feb 6th
+ the English Army Party's joined which the French mistook for Ladders.

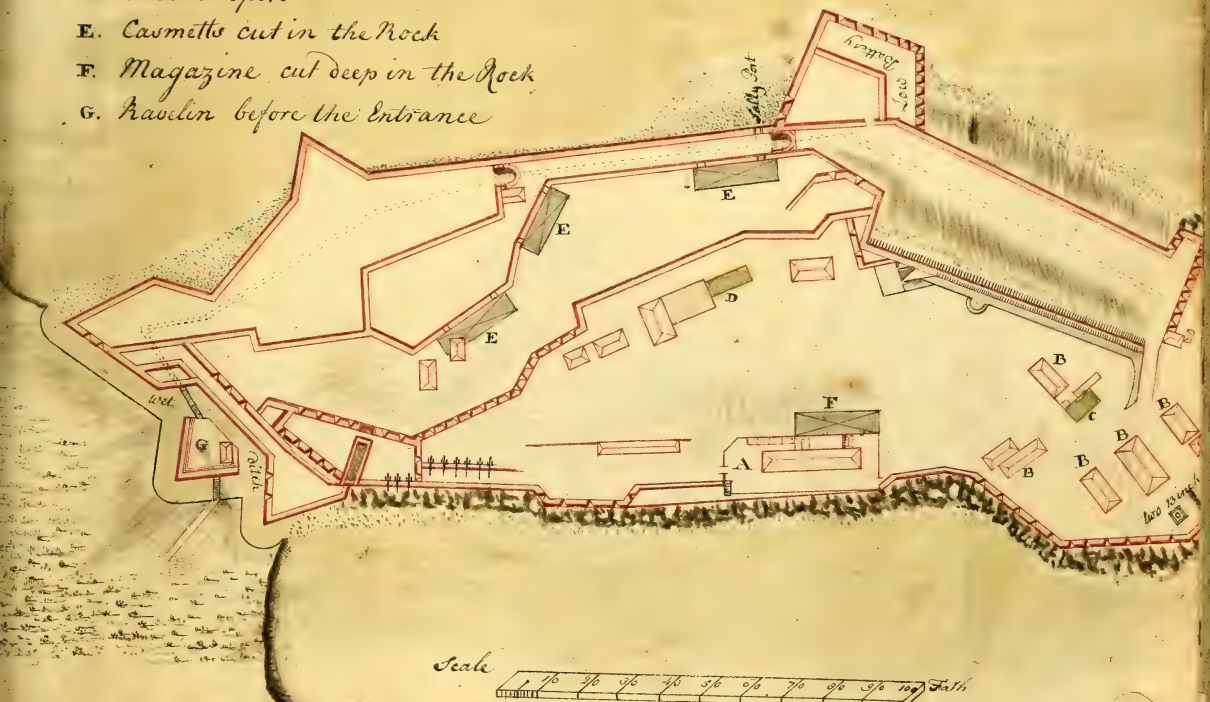
+ Our Party, which was pretty large going down to Work at the battery in the Town, confirm'd them that we were coming to the attack, & they came out in great haste beating the Chamade, up to the Party to stop them.

4th Fort Royal Capitulated, the Garrison to March out with the Honours of War. the Garrison were about 800 Men. Fort Royal in itself is Strong, particularly to the Sea, built on a Rock almost perpendicular, & high above the Water; having in Most Places two tier of Large Cannon; by land there is only one Narrow Way to Come at it, & that well defended by a Wet deep ditch, two flankers, & a Strong Ravelin before the Curtain, the Whole is substantial Masonry; the Casmets are large, cut into the Solid Rock, capable of containing many Men, & to be Enlarg'd to any Size; however the Fort becomes Weak by reason of the Many hills which overlook it within Cannon Shot. Whoever is master of these Hills especially Morne Garnier Commands the Fort.

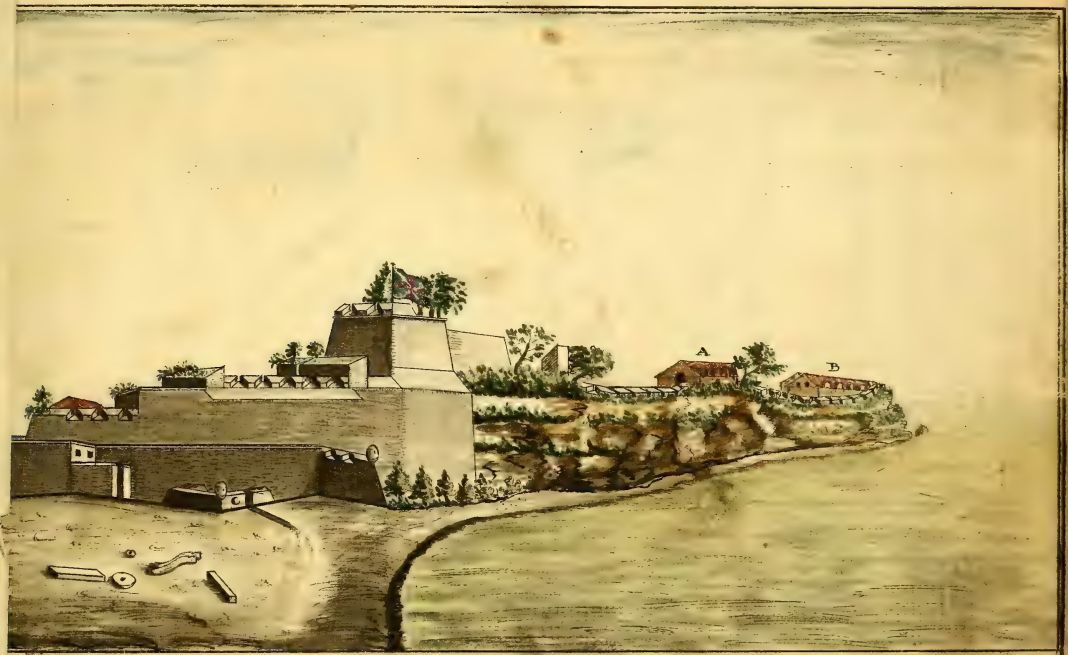
Soon as the affairs of Fort Royal were Settled General Monckton had Prepared to sail for the Reduction of

PLAN of FORT ROYAL in the ISLAND of MARTINICO – 1762

A. the Governours house
B. Barracks for Officers & Soldiers
C. Cistern, casmetted
D. Cistern Open
E. Casmetts cut in the Rock
F. Magazine cut deep in the Rock
G. Ravelin before the Entrance



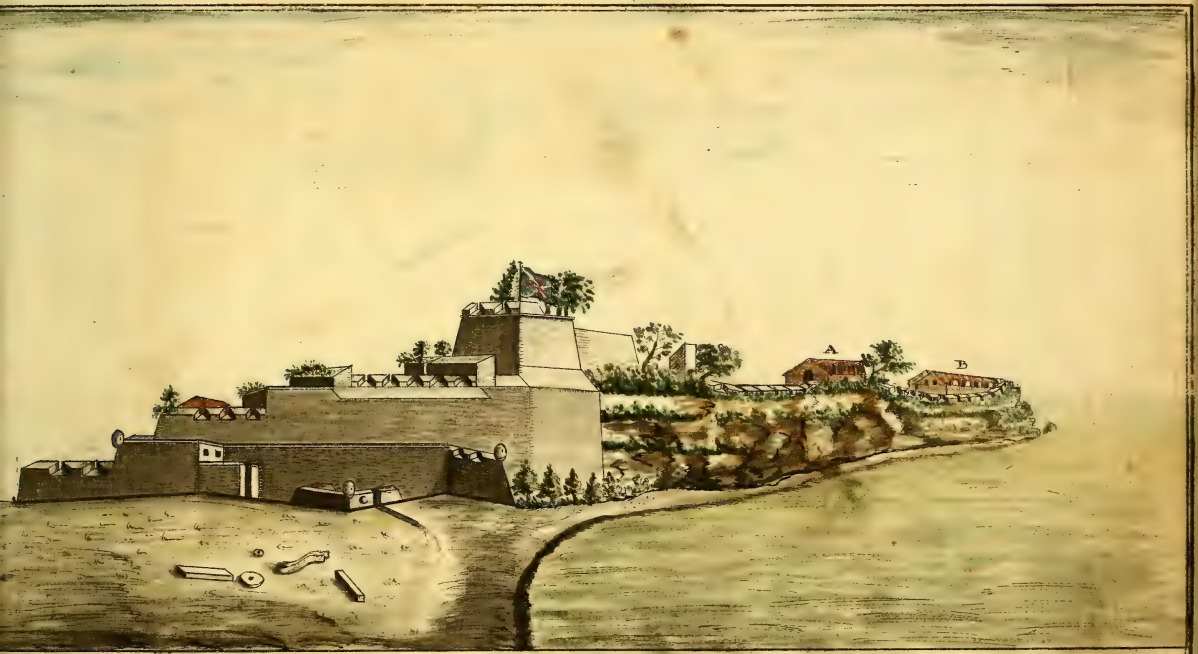
The Casmated Cistern, C, is 38 feet Long, 25 f. Broad, & 19 f. Deep it contains rain Water, which is conveyd to it by conduits under from the Buildings — This Water for Drinking — that in the open cis



t FORT ROYAL in MARTINICO from the Esplanade 176[illegible]

rs house. B. the Barracks. C. The Ravelin at the Entrance

The Perspective of the above is not Just



View of FORT ROYAL in MARTINICO from the Esplanade, 1761 43

The Governours house. B. the Barracks. C. The Ravelin at the Entrance

_ The Perspective of the above is not Just_

Feb^ry ... St Pieres & the Rest of the Island.

12th the Governour Gen^l Monsr de la Touche sent two deputies
to treat with Gen^l Monkton, offering to capitulate
13th for the Whole Island; they went to St Pieres with the
14th Gen^l Answer, & next day return'd with the Capitulation
Sign'd, it Contains 39 Articles. Thus was the Conquest
of this Important Island, compleated in a short time,
without any Material Loss, tho' look'd upon as a very
Dangerous & doubtful Enterprize; which, considering
the Extream Natural Strength of the Country, with whatever
additions the French could devise, may be look'd upon as
an extraordinary conquest in so short a time. General
Hopson landed here with an army Jan^ry 16th 1759, to reduce
the Island, he landed at Point Negro but saw so many
difficulties to Encounter, that he reimbark'd his Troops
the 27th at Night, left the Island & Sail'd for Gaudalupe.

Two sail of Men of War from France with Troops on board to reinforce the Garison Arriv'd off the Port of La Pointe they sent a boat on shore but learning from a Peasant in the Fields that the Island was in our possession sail'd away

Surrender'd May 1st 1759 to Gen^l Barrington & Commodore Moore

Mons^r Nadau Datrel was Governour & was Banish'd to Martinico for giving up the Island

March 4th the Isle of Grenada & it's dependencies, surrender'd to Brig^d
Walsh, who sail'd there with the 5th Brigade & Lt Col^o
Scott, Corps of light Infantry.

April 25th Admiral Pocock and the Earl of Albemarle, with
the Fleet & Forces from England, Arriv'd at Martinico.
& Our Troops were Embark'd for another Expedition.
here the Declaration of War against Spain was

70

1762
April ... read, with the Usual Solemnity. since the reduc-tion of Fort Royal we were Employ'd in repairing the Works, & fitting up the Barracks, which were much more Damaged than we Expected to have found them; for the Walls in some places were considerably injur'd, Many of the Cannon Disabled & the Barracks almost tore to peices, such Effect had our Shot tho at so great a distance. A General Court Martial was here held on Major Kilberry Campbell, who commanded the Corps of Highlanders the 100 Regt, for killing a Captain of his Corps, the Affair appeard very black against him, & it was thought he would be found Guilty. The Island of Martinico makes a very rugged appearance, with hill above hill, yet the Soil is Exceeding rich & fertile. The Sensitive Plant grows spontaneous in almost every field here.

M.cCard.

Major Campbell afterwards escap'd from Martinico & fled to England where he had the assurance to accuse Gen.l Monckton of malpractices in the demands of a Gen.l Court Martial which acquitted him most honourably.

May 6th The Fleet with the army sail'd from Port Royal; the following Battalions were left in the Islands; 61st. Grey's. 69th Colvill's. 76th Rufanes two Batt.ns. 100th Campbell's Highlanders. The Fleet steer'd towards the Windward Passage, we cruis'd about 30 days off Cape St Nicola, till Join'd by the Fleet from Jamaica, then the Destination was made Publick, & we steered for the

May — Havanna, through the Old Streights of Bahama.

June 6th Part of the Fleet with the Troops on Board anchord Opposite a small Castle to the Eastward of the Havanna call'd the Baccarans, the rest of the Fleet carrying the Provisions & Stores, sail'd with the Admiral [illegible] to the West of the Town towards Chorera River

+ a very difficult & dangerous Passage but not the smallest accident happened. ++ great care & dexterity

the Baccarans Castle being Silenc'd by two Frigates, the Army Landed on the Island of Cuba without opposition between the Baccarans & Coxemar Castle, the latter was Silenc'd by the + Dragon of 74 Guns & a Frigate, the Men who were to Defend the Castles fled into the Woods, we march'd along the Beach, part of the Army Cross'd a little River to Coxemar, lay on our Arms this Night, on the Beach, about 10 Miles to the Eastward of the Havanna.

+ Capt Harvey

8th The Army Cut a Road & March'd up the Country about 6 Miles, to the Village of Guanamacoa, near it a large body of the Enemy's + horse were drawn up on a rising ground to Oppose us; they came down towards us full Gallop, but receiving a fire from some of our advanc'd light Infantry, turn'd tail & scamper'd off as fast as they could, leaving a few Wounded Men behind; we march'd into Guanamacoa, the Inhabitants had just deserted it, leaving all their Effects behind. the Spaniards sunk

+ call'd the Edinburgh Dragoons

1762
June — a large Ship of War a little way within the Harbours Mouth of the Havana. The Regim.t of Edenburgh Dragoons were among the spanish Hors. —

10.th March'd & invested the Mora Fort or Castle, it lies on the East side at the Entrance of the Harbour, is built on the point of an High Rock & appears very Strong. another Ship of War sunk close to the first.

11.th the Light Infantry Attack'd a Redoubt which the Enemy had erected on the Cavannos, (hills on the same side with the Mora Fort, but farther within the Harbour;) they carry'd it with very little loss. in the Harbour were twelve Ships of the Line & a large two deck'd frigate. the Castle of Chorera to the Westward of the Havanna was batter'd & taken possession of. —

12.th the Enemy sunk another Ship near the Harbours Mouth.

13.th Eight hundred Marines were landed at Chorera. Col.o Howe with the Grenadiers, light Infantry & Rangers, about 3200 Men, went from the Army on the East Side & Encamp'd to the Westward of the Town. (A very strong boom across the Harbour's mouth —)

19.th Began a Battery for Mortars near the Sea side, against the Mora Fort.

22.d Open'd the Battery of two 13 inch & one 10 inch Mortars, with fourteen Royal Mortars: Began Batterys for Howitzers

June — on the left of the Mora to remove the Shipping, which were very troublesome to us.

23d. Erected another Battery on the Beach for the Royals nearer the Mora, as they were at too great a distance in the 1st. Battery. several other Batterys were erecting against the Mora & Shipping.

29th. before day break this Morning, the Enemy landed above 3000 Men from the Havanna, mostly Grenadiers, followd by a great many Negro's & Mullattas; as it was dark they penetrated a good way into the Wood before they were perceived, & had pass'd some of Our advanc'd Posts; they were met by a + picket of 50 Men who attack'd, and repuls'd them, they were soon dispers'd, & being Oblig'd to repass our posts, were very roughly handled. many were kill'd & some taken Prisoner, they lost near 200 Men. they came with a design to spike our Cannon, drawn on the road — ready for the Batteries, had brought instruments with them for that Purpose; they were met by our Men close at the Guns & several lost their lives under the Carriages. the Spaniards were in two Divisions, one party came by the Mora, the other by the White Road, these last soon went back again without making any Attempt. [redacted] our loss, was about 26 Men —

+ commanded by Capt. Hogan Grenadiers 43d. Regt.

1762
July 1. Open'd two Batterys against the Mora, one of Eight, the other of four 24 Pounders, with two 13 inch Mortars. These Men of War, the † Cambridge 90 Guns, the Dagon 74 & Marlborough 66 Guns, Lay before the Castle, some hours, but were Order'd off, having lost many Men & receiv'd much damage, without being able to hurt the Fort in the Least, As it lies on an Exceeding high Rock directly Above them; however they drew the Enemys attention to that side, whilst we were opening our batterys, in which they were of great Service. Our Eight gun Battery with the two Mortars was within 200 Yards of the Mora, did great Execution, dismounted their Guns & brought down their Walls very fast; the four gun battery was about 460 Yards Distance & had very good Effect

† Capt Gower he was killed in this Action.

The Morling Castle was to have led, but she stopp'd the Mora to have fir'd on it, and annus'd them whilst the other 3 Ships came to their Moorings; but she let the Ship pass her, & did not go high the Fort, but Steer'd off to Sea & there Lay. The Capt. Wm Campbell was brother a very Cowardly Action.

2. This afternoon our Eight gun battery took fire, from our own Constant firing, the Fascines being so exceeding dry by the Violent heat of the Weather, caught like Tinder. We worth'd hard to put it out.

All the Army looking on. Twas thought he would have been Shot.

3. Early this Morning the fire broke out afresh in the Eight gun battery & Notwithstanding all our Endeavours to Extinguish it, whereby we lost a Number of Men, it

July .... it was render'd useless; we thought we had got the better of it & saved 2 Embrasures, but the fire had got too far into it; our Men were oblig'd to Expose themselves openly on the tops of the Merlons & in the Embrasures, to pull down the Parts that were on fire, the Enemy continu. firing grape shot on them did much Execution; besides they took this opportunity of repairing their breaches & mounted more Cannon thereby gaining a superior fire. we, at the Expence of many lives, much time, and under numberless disadvantages, erected three Batterys more, of four guns each from 24 to 32 Pounders, these batteries lay about 300 Yards behind, the 8 Gun battery, which was now made into a line for Musketry. as we were Oblig'd to pick the Earth from between the rocks, here & there where we could find it, & then bring it in Sand bags at a distance, to our Batterys, made our Work go on slow. however having Compleated these, & added three Guns 24 & 32 Pounders, with two 13 inch Mortars, to our first four Gun battery, we had then the superiority, and Effectually Silenc'd the Mora; but the Shipping in the Harbour gave us much disturbance, tho' our Howitzers frequently Oblig'd them to shift their Stations. two of the Batterys of 32 Pounders were worth

1762
July... by Our Sailors.

18th Began our Sap towards the Mora; as there was not any Earth to be had hereabouts, the Advances were made of Stufft Gabions & Cotton Bags.

19th Made a Lodgment on the Glacis, & Extended our Sap.

20th Placed our Miners under the face of the Sea Basho by a Narrow way running along the Edge of the Rock, this was the Only place possible to get at the foot of the Wall.

21st about 12 o'Clock this Night a Serjeant & 12 Men with an Engineer scaled the Wall near the Mine, a few Men who were asleep at that Place awoke, & ran to alarm the rest, the Serjt & Party came down, were sent up again, but found the Enemy ready to oppose them, & came back, as this was only an Experiment, & not more than two Ladders could be apply'd, the attempt was dropp'd, could they have been properly supported at first, the Fort Might have been Carry'd.

22d the Spaniards made a Sally from the Havanna with about 1800 Men, they landed in three different Divisions, at three different Places, one came up close under the Mora, a second by the Spanish redoubt,

July.... a third came by the White road, & after a good deal of resistance, being oppos'd only by our small out Partys, were all beat back to their boats, leaving a Number of Dead behind, many were drowned or kill'd, Endeavouring to swim to a Large Boom they had a cross the Harbour, & some were taken Pris.rs in the Water. we had about 50 kill'd & Wounded. the Spaniards lost Near 400. When they saw their Men repuls'd & Pursued so close, they Cannonaded most furiously from the Punta, Town, & Shipping; nor could we be angry with them, as they did not spare their own people, indeed it was hard to say which party they fir'd at. in the Afternoon we had a truce to bury the Dead. we sunk a Mine in the Counterscarp to help to fill up the Ditch. that under the bastion goes on but slow, by reason of very large Stones which the Miners meet with, & retards the Work. in this Sally Col.o Carlton was wounded in the Arm.

26th A Large Frigate was sunk near the Boom by Our Howitzers. Some batterys are began against the Town.

27th Part of the Troops from North America Arriv'd; with Brigadier Burton; they were sent to Joyn Brig.r Gen.l Howe at the West side.

1762
July 28th a Merchant Ship belonging to the Enemy deeply loaded, was set on fire by lightning in the upper part of the Harbour; in a very short time it blew up & sunk. it was said, that this Ship was exceedingly Rich.

+ The Spaniards told us, that most of the Trade money & other treasure belonging to the Merchants & Gentry was aboard this Vessell & is lost—

30th Early this Morning a Floating Battery carrying two twenty four pounders came out of the Harbour, attended by two Boats, they fir'd a few rounds of Grape Shot at the Mouth of the Mine, but our Covering Party ply'd them so warmly with small Arms, that they were glad to get back. Between one & two o'Clock this day we sprung our Mines, that under the Counterscarp was of no service, but that under the Bastion had great Effect, the Regiments & parties were all in readiness; the Breach would admit only one man a breast, but before the Enemy had time to recollect themselves, we storm'd the Fort & Carry'd it, driving the Spaniards from every part of the Ramparts, down into the Body of the Place, where above 300 threw down their Arms and were made prisoners, a Noble instance of British bravery & mercy; they had 300 kill'd, some Endeavouring to get off in boats, were mostly Either drowned, or kill'd in the Boats.

July — & Out of 700 that were in the Fort when we storm'd it very few escap'd to the Havanna. The Marquis de Gonzales was amongst the kill'd, & Don Lewis de Velesco, Governour of the Mora, mortally Wounded. We had 2 officers & near 40 Men kill'd & wounded. the Spaniards when they saw their Colours removed for the English, Cannonaded most Violently from the Town. Gen.l Hepple Mounted the breach with the Troops.

Aug.t 1.t Began several Batterys on the Cavannos, against the Town, the Punta Fort, & Shipping. the Town fires on the Mora.

2.d the Town still continues to fire on the Mora, chiefly at the Cistern, to let out the Water, as that is the scarcest article We have: a 74 Gun Ship is brought down & directs her fire againſt the Cistern.

3.d The 74 Gun Ship that fired at the Cistern was drove away by our Howitzers & went up the Harbour —

10.th Our batteries on the Cavannos being near ready to open, a Flag was sent to the Governour, with a summons to Capitulate, he refus'd in a polite but resolute manner, & after detaining the Officer with the Flag a long time in the Fields, fir'd before he reached our Works. During the Cessation we could Observe many People going from the Town with Loads on their Backs.

1762 Augst 11th This Morning at day break we open'd all our Batterys consisting of 43 peices of Cannon 24 & 32 pounders, with ten large Mortars besides small ones & kept up a most infernal fire; soon Silenc'd & Dismantled the Punta, & turn'd the Fire of a ten Gun battery of 32 Pounders, worth'd by Sailors, which play'd upon it, against the Town; we pull'd down the Merlons of this Battery & Fired the Guns en Barbet. about 2 oClock in the Afternoon the Spaniards hung out Flags [redacted], on the Ships & in many parts of the Town, to Capitulate.

14th Articles were Settled Yesterday & this day we took possession of the Punta Fort & Punta Gate of the Town, the Grenadiers took the Land Gate.

24th The Spanish troops march'd out with the Honours of War & Imbark'd on board Transports, our Grenadiers & a Brigade of the Army march'd into the Town, when they march'd out. Spanish Ships of War taken at the Havanna

Ships	Guns	Commanders
El Tigre	70	Don Juan Ignacio Madariga ~~Don Gualtieres de Hevia~~; Marquis del real Transport
El Infanto	70	Don Francisco de Medina; Killed

Ships	Guns.	Commanders
El Soverano	70	Don Juan de Postigo
La Reyna	70	Don Lewis de Velasco — Governour and Mortally wounded at the Storming the Mora
El America	70	Don Juan de Colina: Antonio
El Aquilon	70	El Marquis de Gonzales. Kill'd at the Storming the Mora
El Neptuno	70	Don Pedro de Bermudas
El Asia	60	Don Francisco Garyunta
La Europa	60	Don Josue San Vincent
El Conquestado	60	Don Pedro Castujon
El St. Genaro	60	No commanders. Lately Launch'd at the Havanna
El St. Antonio	60	

1 Vinganza - 24 guns
2 Nieto - 22
3 La Marte - 18
1 Don Diego argote
2 Don Joseph Portier
3 Don Domingo Ponchesa

the Neptuno, Asia, & Europa were sunk a little way within the Entrance of the Harbour, besides these Ships of the Line they had a large Frigate, several Floating Batteries Each carrying two 24 Pounders, in the Harbour; & a Strong boom, compos'd of a Prodigious Chain, very Great Cables, & Monstrous beams well bound together with Iron, laid acros the Entrance

Aug.st 30.th The Transports with the Spaniards sail'd for Spain.

After the Spanish Troops had sail'd Our Whole Army except the 9.th Regim.t which was at Guanamacoa, march'd into the Havanna & were quarter'd in the Spanish houses.

The Mora Fort or Castle was much Stronger than it

1762
Aug.ust ... was represented, or we Expected to find it, 'tis of a
triangular Shape; to the Water 'tis built according
to the Rock it stands on, but to the Land side 'tis
Regular, having two Bastions with retir'd low
Flanks, an Excessive great ditch, covert way, &c. the
the Parapet is entirely of Masonry 18 feet thick, but
the Chief Strength is the ditch, which at the N. E. or
Sea Bastion is 63 feet Deep, sunk Perpendicular
in the Solid Rock & between 40 & 50 feet deep at
the Land Bastion, 'tis every where Extreamly broad,
& as the Mora is built on a Rock 'tis impossible
to beat down more of it than the Parapet, or fill up
the Ditch; the face attack'd was as much destroy'd
as it could be, the Parapet was levell'd with the
Rampart & they had no shelter either for themselves
or Guns, Yet if the Mine had fail'd we should not
have got in. Some Money found in the Mora was
Distributed amongst the Troops that Storm'd it.
here were 62 pieces of brass Cannon, & 31 Iron Cañon,
two of the Brass Cannon were 15 feet Long 24 Pound.rs
Made in the Year 1601. Three Pieces 9 feet long, made
anno 1555. five Pieces for the low flanks 7 & 8 inches

Aug.[illegible] bore & only 6 feet long. in the Mora are vast large Cisterns for Rain Water, & very spacious Casemets. The Havanna is of no great Strength, tho' Wall'd entirely round, & fortify'd to the Land Side with a Number of Bastions, & a ditch partly Wet, but the ground rises gradually from it to the Country, where by you may see all the Wall at a little distance, the ditch is of no depth, & the Masonry but indifferent.

The Punta Fort is an Irregular Square of four Bastions, it stands at the West side of the Harbour's Mouth, on a Point of rocks, about 300 Yards from the Havanna, & opposite to the Mora, the Entrance of the Harbour between these Two Forts being only about 300 Yards Wide: the Punta is Weak, the Parapet but a single thin Wall & without a ditch, yet it looks formidable from Sea, having 37 Peices of Large Cannon mounted mostly Pointed that way. The Harbour is said to be as good as any in the World, the Entrance is well defended by the Mora Fort, the Apostles Battery 32 guns & the Shepherd's Battery 14 Guns, these lye on the East Side. on the West, by the Punta Fort, the Bastion St. Joseph 18 Guns; Several Flanks in the Water Line of the Town & the Fuerza Fort, have all Cannon

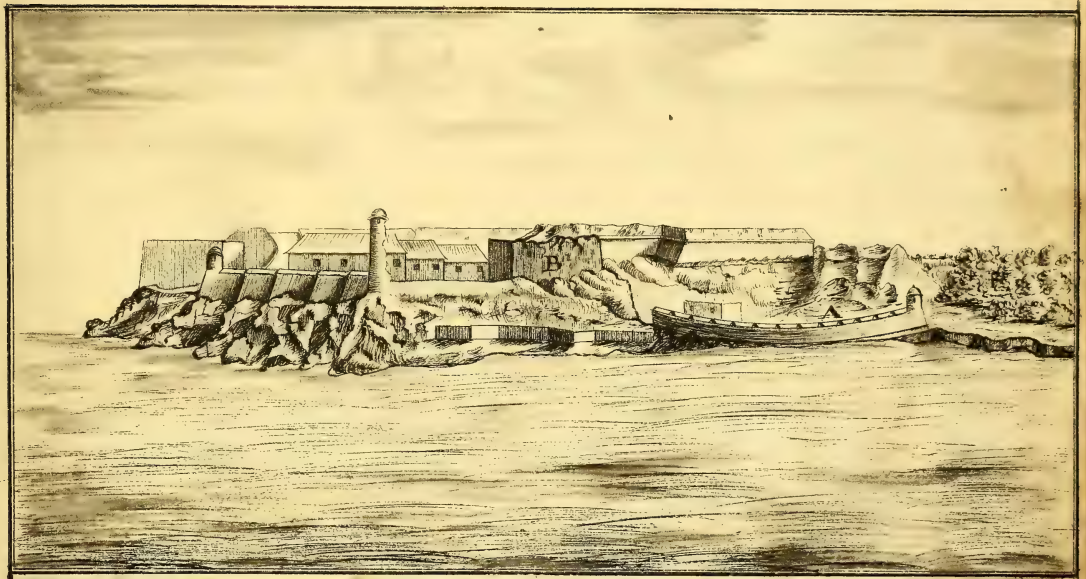
93

1762
Aug.t that bear upon the Harbour's Mouth.

In the Town of the Havana are a great Number of very good Houses, mostly built with Balconies after the Spanish Fashion; here are a great many Publick Edifices. all their Churches & Chapples are extream gaudy, & some of them Rich, particularly the Jesuits which is Ornamented with much cost.

The Island of Cuba is rich, & Fruitful, producing every thing Natural to the Climate in great abundance with very little Trouble, & many things Spontaneously; On the Mountains grow great plenty of large fine Mohogeny; was the Island in the Possession of any other People, but those indolent ones who have it, it would be a most glorious Spot; nor did we find the Climate so unhealthy as the West India Islands are generally represented;

Oct.r 25.th Three Transports, with Disabled Men for Chelsea, that lay at Anchor outside the Harbours mouth, were drove on shore by the Violence of the North wind to the Westward of the Town & Dash'd to peices; two or three People were lost, Gen.l Lafauville who was in one of them with Difficulty was saved.



View of the Mora Castle from the Beach on the West side, beyond the Punta

A. *The Apostles Battery.* **B.** *The Cistern, against which the Shot from the Town was Chiefly Directed, after we got Possession of the Castle 1762*

View of the Punta Fort, from the beach on the West Side 1762 (103)

A. The Entrance of the Harbour. B. The Cavannos, on the Mora Side

View 3

Gen. Keppel. By this time our Sick began to recover
very fast, the Disorders they Labour'd under was

Nov.r 4th Admiral Pocock with a Part of the Fleet Sail'd for England; the Officers of Button's, Grants & some Detachments from Corps went at the same time; the Private Men were drafted into the Regiments, that remain'd behind at the Havanna.

We had a report that the Spaniards intended to rise & put us all to Death, as our Garrison was now much Weaken'd by Sickness having scarcely 700 Men that could do Duty; the Bishop was the Chief incendiary, who Endeavour'd to spirit up the People to this Massacre; Lord Albemarle had him Seized & Sent immediately off, in one of our Frigates, to St Augustine, not to return whilst we were in the Island.

1763
Jan.y 14th 10th By the Master of a Vessel who Arriv'd here we had Advice that Peace was Concluded between England France & Spain.

15th A Confirmation of the Preliminary Articles, for a general Peace, being Settled, Was sent Express from Jamaica to the Havanna by Admiral Kepple.

22d Lord Albemarle Sail'd for England in the Rippon Man of War. the Command Devolv'd on his Brother Gen.l Kepple. By this time our Sick began to recover very fast, the Disorders they Labour'd under was

1763
April occasion'd more by the Excessive fatigues they underwent during the Siege, than from the inclemency of the Climate; the Winter was particularly Pleasant, frequently so cold that we were glad to sit at a Charcoal Fire. The Spaniards in general were polite & very Obliging, the better sort treated the English Officers with very great Civility. A very handsome theatre was fitted up by the English Officers who Amus'd themselves, & entertainnees the Town with some excellent Theatrical performa^

The Lowest class of People at the Havana are a mixture of the Moor, the Negro & Mulatto a base set

June 30th Four Spanish Men of War & some Transports with troops on board Arriv'd at the Havanna, & brought Orders from the British Court for Delivering the Place up to the Spaniards; Our Troops were accordingly order'd to Embark, the Detachment of the Royal & 3d Battalion of Royal Americans were to take possession of East & West Florida.

July 6th The Embarkation of the British Troops was finish'd, & the Havanna restor'd to the Spaniards.

9th Sail'd out of the Harbour. Since our Troops were on board, the Town has been every night Illuminated, Guns firing from all quarters of the Town, & fire works

July — play'd off from every Steeple, in Short for the three preceding Nights the Whole Town was in a Blaze.

30th Admiral Keppple with some Ships that did not get out yesterday came out this Day. three of the Spanish Ships of War were drest. the 3d Batt.n of Royal Americans sail'd for Pensacola in West Florida. the rest of the Fleet steer'd towards Europe.

14th the Detachment of the Royal parted the Fleet & sail'd for St Augustine in East Florida.

18th the Swift Sloop of War came into the Fleet & brought the Destination for the Army, the 9th & 35th Regim.ts to go to Florida; the 22d & 34 to Louisiana; the 48th & 56th to Ireland; the Rest of the Army to New York; We chang'd our Ship's at Sea, this took us up two days, as a great Part of the Regiments were on board the Spanish men of War taken at the Havanna, & were obliged to remove, into smaller Ships.

21st the Fleet separated the 9th & 35th sail'd for St Augustine, under Convoy of the Danae Frigate.

28th Met the Renown Frigate, & the Ships coming out of St Augustine, that Carry'd the Royal in there. We came to an Anchor about 7 Leagues from the Shore

29th Weigh'd & Stood nearer in, anchor'd about 3 Leagues

1763
July... from the Town of St Augustine; small Vessels only can go over the Bar, which shifts & is very danger-ous; the Road is a Wild, bleak place, quite open to the Ocean & every wind that blows, we left the 9th Regt at St Augustine, the Men of the Royal were drafted into it, the Officers went for Europe.

Augt 2d Sail'd for Charles Town in South Carolina.

7th Came to an Anchor in the Harbour of Charles Town; the †Ship we Sail'd in was not thought proper to prosecute the Voyage to Pensacola, we were oblig'd to take up two transports, & remain here till they were fitted for us, which detain'd us till October. Charles Town South Carolina is a very handsome Place, the Streets regular & well laid out & the Buildings good; here are two very neat Churches. The Soil of this Country is mostly a dark fine sand, yet very fertile & provisions in General are Cheap.

† Miscounted going to Europe

Octr 5th Sail'd from the Harbour down to Rebellion Road.

6th Sail'd for Pensacola in compy with the Carey & Venus Transports, on board the former was a Pilot for Pensacola, the latter had recruits for the 22d & 35th Regiments, the Albemarle was our third

Octr. — transport. We sail'd together till we came near the Windward Passage, when the Carey, & the Venus parted us; Our Voyage proving long, our Water almost exhausted, Our provisions running short, & not having any Person on board acquainted with the Florida Coast, we Steer'd for Port Royal in Jamaica.

Novr. 5th. Arriv'd at Port Royal, here we found the Venus Transport, that had put in [redacted] three days before us. by Order of Admiral Hopple who was Station'd here, we were Supply'd with Water & Provisions, & the Swift Sloop was to convoy us to Pensacola.

10th. Sail'd in Compy. with our Convoy & the Venus.

30th. Arriv'd at Pensacola, met the Carey Transport off the Mouth of the Harbour; by the Ignorance of the Man who pretended to be a Pilot, the ship had gone down almost as far as the Mouth of the Missisippi, & was Oblig'd to beat up again. here we Landed; the Royal American Battalion that came here from the Havanna was reduc'd, the Men were sent to the 22d. Regiment, who were to go up the River Missisippi, to the Illinois Country.

Pensacola is only a Single, Rotten Stockaded Fort without even a ditch & incapable of Defence, it is an oblong square & has one bastion

1764

at the N, E, angle, full of Embrasures, & Another at y^e S.W.

May — the 22^d. Regiment came to Pensacola, they had been up the River Missisippi 22 days Voyage, when they were attack'd from the Banks by Indians & drove back, had they not met with this opposition, they would have been near 4 Months on their passage the Country lying above 1500 Miles up the River & a Strong Current always running down.

Since our Arrival here we have finish'd a ditch & pricq'd it, & have began a Strong Bastion at the N. W. angle, which gives the Place at least the Appearance of Strength, the Work is done by the Soldiers who are pay'd for it. the Barracks & habitations the Governours house Excepted, are miserable bark huts, that will neither keep out the Sun, rain nor Wind, & without Chimneys, the Spaniards us'd only a little Charcoal in a tub of Sand to keep them warm.

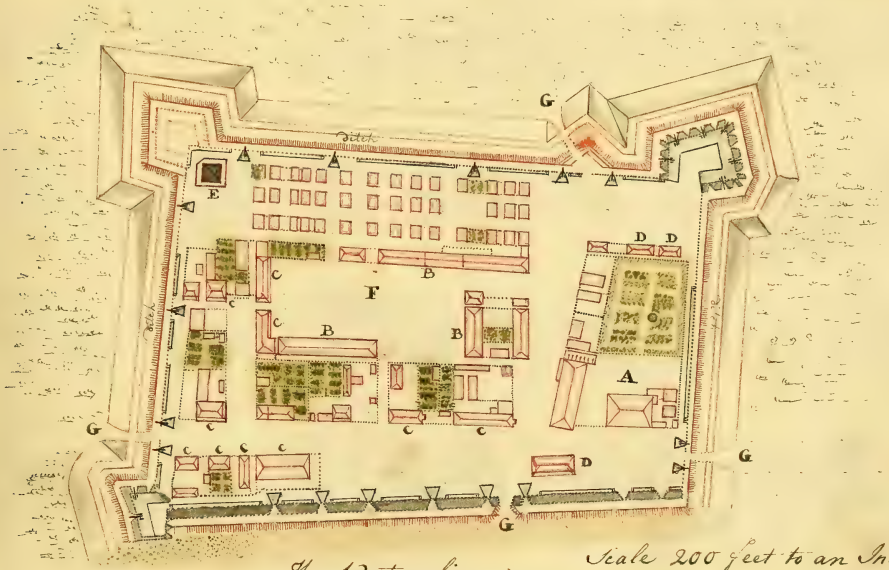
+ The Land is perfectly white & dry —

The Country is a + Sandy barren Soil, the Woods mostly Pitch Pine, in the Swamps are some good Cedars and Oak.* The Land produces nothing, all our Fresh Provisions, Vegetables &c.^a are brought from Mobile & Orleans & from our Nearest Settlements in America

* Garden Stuff may be rais'd but w^t. much Trouble —

The Works coloured Red, outside the Black dotted lines, were made by the English

Plan of the Fort at Pensacola in West Florida 1764



Scale 200 feet to an Inch

The Water line

A. The Governours house & Garden
B. Soldiers Barracks
C. Officers Barracks
D. Guard Houses
E. Magazine
F. The Parade
G. The Gates

In the rest of the houses Merchants & other inhabitants dwelt
The Houses, except the Governours & one or two more, are made with bark of Trees –

Map 10

Part of the Coast of West Fl

map 11

Bay of St. Andrew
Pensacola River
10 Miles To an Inch
On the Coast of West Florida
Bay of St. Joseph
Branch of Apalachicola River
Island St. George
Cape Blaze

map 12

Bar of Mobille at the Entrance into the River
Dauphin Island
Pelican Is.
5 feet
9 feet
12 feet
15 feet

Aug.- 8. the 22d Reg.t went to Mobile to make a second attempt
up the River Missisippi

Gov.r Johnstone quarrel'd with all the Military. he was a very bad Man.

The Town of Mobile lyes to the Westward of Pensacola about 70 Miles Distance, but bad traveling, the Way being Entirely through Woods, some Rivers are to be cross'd, which after a fall of rain are often impassable for two or three Days together, in which time the Traveler is oblig'd to lie in the Woods, as there are no habitations ~~[illegible]~~ till he arrives at the side of the Bay opposite Mobile, where the French have some plantations, this part of the Bay is 9 Miles over. From Pensacola to Mobile is but 24 leagues by Water, which if an opperturnity offers is the Way most People chuse to go. The Town of Mobile is pleasant, with several tolerable good houses, it is situated on ~~the~~ the Side of the Bay, which looks like a Narrow river ~~[illegible]~~ by reason of a large Island lying before it. here are a Vast number of Alligators. the Country about this Place is much better than at Pensacola. The Fort is a pretty small square of four bastions, with Casmetts All of brick, a Ditch, covert way & Glacis Large Ships cannot go up farther than within three leagues of the Town, but good Navigation for Small Vessels. Mobile about the Fall of the Year is Extreamly

1764
Aug.th — unhealthy, Occasion'd by the Marshes that lie about it on all sides, and the Woods are clear'd no farther than the Skirts of the Town, which must prevent a free Circulation of the Air, the disorders are Chiefly slow fevers & the fever & Ague, which it is very Difficult to get the Better of, & often proves fatal. at some few Miles Distance are several pretty good farms, which are purchased by the English. The French bred a great many Cattle & rais'd much Stock, Corn, & garden stuff about Mobile, but most of those Inhabitants have dispos'd of their plantations, sold off their Stock & retired to New Orleans.

Sept.r — the Beginning of this Month the Wolf King of the Creek Nation of Indians came to Pensacola, gave to the English a large Tract of Country, near ten miles deep round this Bay, & running the same distance from the Sea side all up the Bay of Mobile till it comes opposite to that Town. the Wolf had 300 head men Attending him.

the Chickesaw Nation of Indians from 1000 to conduct the English up the River Mississippi which they perform'd. their Chief was Call'd Matapiaha.

1765
June — the Mortar, a Chief of the Alibama Indians, and a most inveterate Enemy to the English, came with a Number of Savages, made Peace & confirm'd the grant the Wolf had given. The climate here is Hot

Many Nations of Indians came to this Congress —

to Excess in Summer & [redacted]+ cold for two or three Months in Winter; in this season the Indians bring in a little Venison, which is meer Carrion, & they sell it at a good Price, tho' the Deer are plenty about the Country, but they have so little food that they cannot fatten. Since the Arrival of the Governour & Civil branch, they have Mark'd out a Town outside the Fort & began to build a few Wooden Houses. but the Country is so excessively barren that Notwithstanding any Encouragement, the Inhabitants will be hard push'd to subsist, instead of making fortunes, as several have come here with that View. the Indian Traders report, that about 200 Miles back in the Country, the Land is very good, but there the Indians inhabit. An Engineer & a party from Mobile went up the River Missisippi, to Erect a Stockaded Fort on the Point of Land form'd by the Junction of the River Iberville with the Missisippi, they buried most of the People who were there at Work, at last the Indians came, destroy'd the Stockades & rolled the Cannon into the River, this put an End to the Undertaking. the Point was named Point Pitt, & the Fort to be call'd Fort Bute. the 22d Reg.t rec.d an Order to remain at Mobille & Wait the Arrival of Troops from England to relieve them. &

+ when the N. West winds set in they're very cold & freezes hard — You may stand on Ice in the Morn.g by 10 o'clock for so hot you can hardly bear your foot on

The Indians destroy'd all the works & drove the people away

+ Mr. The Govr was [redacted], Johnstone, a Scotch Gent.n

1765

the 34th Regiment were Order'd to the Illinois; they set off for that Country about the Middle of June, they go all the Way in Large boats rowed by the Soldiers.

The Chickesaws met them on the Way & conducted them

July 18th. the Transports from England with the 21st & 35th Regts. Arrived at Pensacola the 21st Regt to relieve the 22d at Mobile & the 31st to Relieve the 35th at Pensacola

25th. the 35th Regiment Embark'd; the Transports with the 21st went to Mobile bay, they got within 9 Miles of the Town, lay at a Place call'd Dog river, where the Men disembark'd, & march'd to Mobile. the 22d Embark'd whilst they lay in the River of Mobile Two of the Transports were Struck with Lightning, & lost their Masts, this detain'd us a long time. The Harbour of Pensacola is Extreamly Fine with near four fathom Water on the Bar & Capable of Containing any Number of Ships, it Produces a great Variety of Excellent Dish, as Trout, Mullet, Carp of 30 pounds Weight, perch Reas, with several other kinds, & Oysters in the greatest plenty. Many considerable Rivers empty themselves into this Bay, Particularly the River Scambia, which is reported to be large & Navigable to a great distance.

While we were at Pensacola we buried 5 Officers, Capt. Mc Kinnen Lt Ormsby Lt Lysaght Lt Ferguson Lt Imbuch + 6 Soldiers of the Fever & ague contracted at Mobile. every Few of the Private men died.

July ... Whilst we lay in the Harbour, the 31st Regt on Shore suffer'd very much by Sickness & were so reduc'd that they could hardly furnish a Corporal's Guard to do the Duty of the Fort. they have buried 3 officers and about 170 Men, women & Children — of Six officers Wives, five were dead & the Sixth narrowly escap'd; the 21st Regimt at Mobile were much in the same condition. about the Beginning of this Year a small Party of the Inhabitants of Pensacola went to the Bay of St Andrew near 40 Leagues to the Eastward of Pensacola to cut Cedar & if they found it worth while, to endeavour to make a Settlement there, they give a very good account of the Bay & land round it, say that it abounds with several sorts of Fish, & abundance of Turtle, that Cedar & Oak are in great Quantitys, but the Indians grew jealous when they saw them building a Wooden house there, & Oblig'd them to go away.

Sept. 17th The transports from Mobile having Joyn'd those at Pensacola, the Whole sail'd out of the harbour, 5 with the 22d Regt on board, & four with the 35th

28th Made the Island of Cuba. stood in close for the Havanna; we could Observe as we past'd the Mora, that the Spaniards, have Made up the Breach, cut

1765
Sept^r down the narrow way along the Rock, by which we got to the Wall, made embrasures where there were not any, & several other alterations in the Fort. We saw a large Work erecting where the Spanish redoubt stood, & another Work toward the White Road, so that they seem determin'd to defend that side Well. we could not perceive any alteration on the West side, tho' 'tis said they are building a Strong redoubt on Mount Gonzales.

Nov.^r 27^th Made the Lizard. [redacted] Penitus tota divisos Orbe Britannos

30^th Arriv'd in the Harbour of Portsmouth

Dec.^r 2^d the feeble remains of our Worn out Regiment got on Shore we buried a great many Men at Sea & some in the Harbour, several were sent to the Isle of Wight dreadfully afflicted with the Scurvy, such deep root had it taken by a long continuance on Salt Provisions without Vegetables, that a Scratch on the leg was almost Certain Death, & the loss of the Joynt at Least in the Hands; in such a corrupt State was their Blood; we landed scarcely 100 Men. March'd to Chatham Barracks ——— + to Carrisbrook Castle

(Coppy) A few Notes relative to the foregoing Journal

Coppy of Genl Webbs Letter to Colo Monro

Fort Edward Augt 4th 12 oClock at Noon

Sir

I am directed by Genl Webb to acknowledge the receipt of three of your letters, two bearing date about nine yesterday Morning, & one about Six in the Evening, by two Rangers, which are the only men that have got in here, except two yesterday Morning with your first, acquainting him of the Enemy being in sight. he has Order'd me to acquaint you he does not think it prudent (as you know his Strength at this Place) to attempt a Junction, or to assist you till reinforc'd by the Militia of the Colonies, for the immediate March of which repeated expresses have been sent. One of our Scouts brought in a Canadian Prisoner last Night from the Investing Party, which is very large, & have possess'd all the grounds five Miles on this side of Fort Wm Henry. The Number of the Enemy is very considerable, the Pris.r says eleven thousand, & have a large Train of Artillery with Mortars, & were to open their Batteries this day. The General thought proper to give you this intelligence that in case he should be so unfortunate from the delays of the Militia have it in his power to not to give you timely Assistance, you might be able to make the best terms were left in your Power. The Bearer is

Serjt of the Connecticut Forces
a [illegible] [illegible], and if is happy
enough to get in will bring advices from you. We keep
continual Scouts going to endeavour to get in, or bring
intelligence from you.

I am Sir with the heartiest and
most anxious wishes for your Welfare
your most Obedient
Humble Servant
G: Bartman
aid de Camp

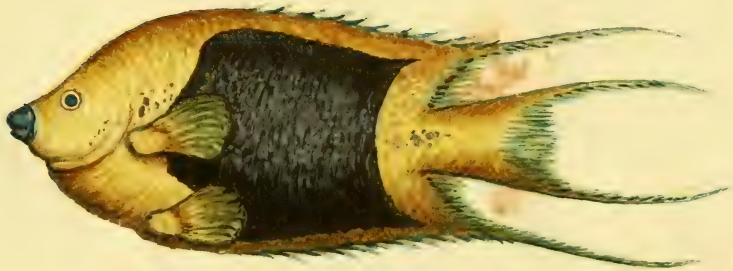
Lt Col: Monro, or Officer
Commanding at Fort W.m Henry

(Note, the interlinings, were
in the Original Letter
except the Words March, & this.)

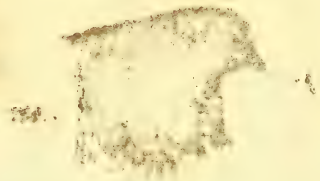
At the Action before Quebec 13th Sept. 1759, Genl Wolfe was kill'd & Genl Monckton dangerously Wounded, & carried off the Field, the Command devolv'd on Genl [redacted] When the Battle was over, the French Army being totally routed & dispers'd, & we in quiet Possession of the field, the Rest of the Genl Officers, went up to Genl T. congratulating him on the Success of the day, & saying that Quebec must very soon be in our hands. Genl T. after some discourse, said it was an uncommon thing for a Victorious Army to retreat, Yet he did not know but it might be our case: at which Genl Murray swor'd out so as to be heard at a Considerable Distance, Retreat, Retreat; No, bleach our Bones here first, we won it & by G— we'll wear it. then Genl T— said, I do not say Genl Murray that it will be so, but such thing's have happen'd. Genl M— swore again that it must not happen to us— Quebec capitulated five days after —

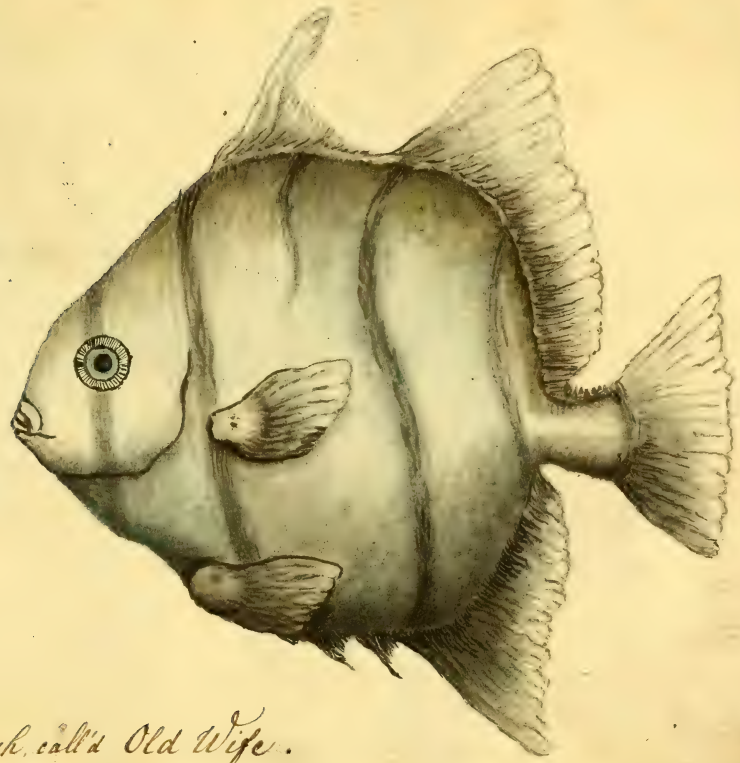
28th April 1760. Genl Murray, seeing the second French Collumn coming against our Light Infantry, who had entirely dispers'd one Coll.n, Order'd Major Morris, who commanded the 35th Regt & were in the Reserve, to advance with the whole Regt against that Collumn. but he thought proper to send the Grenadier Company only, & stay behind

himself with the rest of the Regt., whereas if he had Obey'd his Orders, & advanced with the whole Regt., it, in all probability would have decided the Battle in our favour. The Genl next day gave it out in Orders, that whenever the 35th Regt was Order'd out, the next Comanding Officer, should march out the Regt & Major† Morris to stay in Garrison & take Charge of the Convalescents. †Major Roger Morris.



A Small Sea Fish, common about the West India Islands—
many of them no larger than the Figure— 113





A Sea Fish, call'd Old Wife.

by some call'd Drummer, for it frequently, by putting it's Nose against a Rock, or Post in the Water, will make a Noise like the Rolling on a Drum at a Distance

The figure is the exact dimensions of the Fish. taken at Pensacola

1112

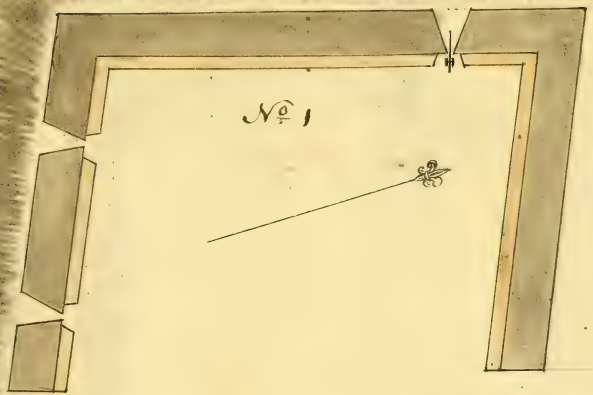
Crow, a fowl common in the
much a large brown Turkey.

Head of a Turkey Buzzard, or Carrion Crow, a fowl common in the West Indies. the Body &c.ª resembles very much a large brown Turkey.

134

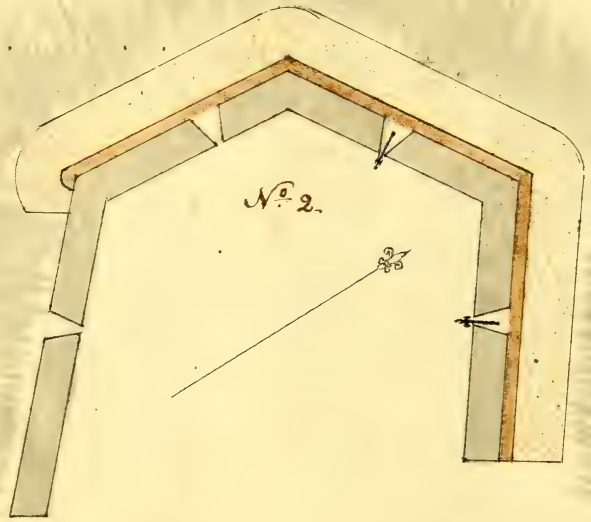
III.3

map 19a



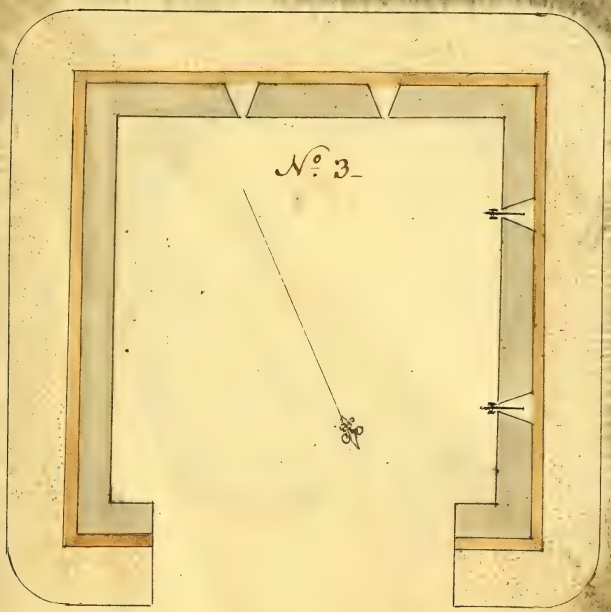
Scale 40 feet to an Inch

The Plans Number'd 1,2,3,4,5,6, were part of the Works, out of which the French were drove, by the English, under the Command of Gen.l Monckton, at Martinico, January 24th 1762 — They had besides those, 16 other Works; 22 in all —



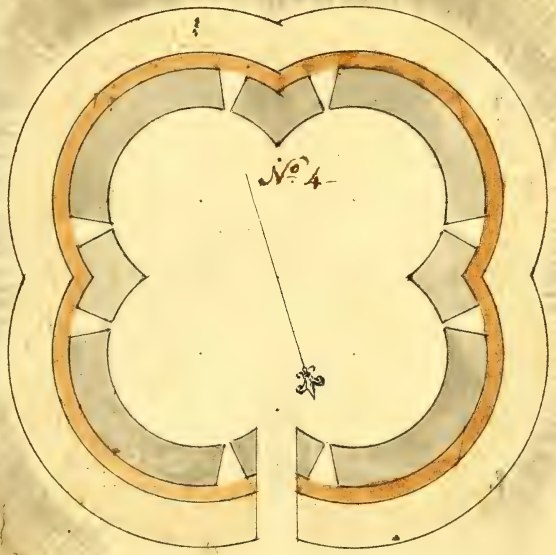
Scale 40 feet to an Inch 113

map. 152



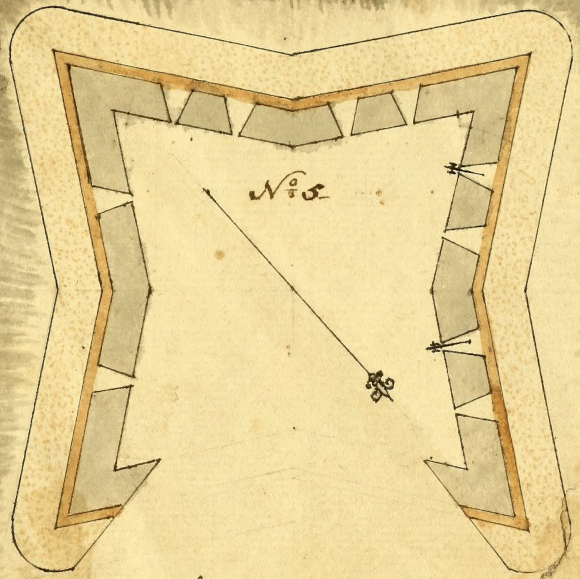
Scale 40 feet to an Inch

163



Scale 40 feet to an Inch

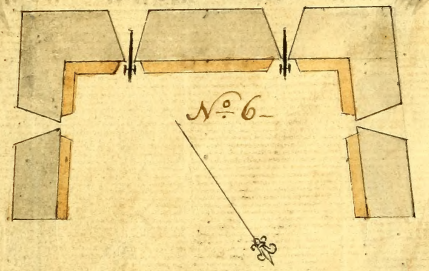
map. 16a



Scale 50 feet to an Inch

map 16 b

66-109
Oct 1965
Lawson



Scale 40 feet to an Inch

RP JCB